

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FIVE CENTS A COPY

## NEW FARM BILL IS OPPOSED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Objections Are Raised to So-Called Administration Proposal for Relief

## MOUNTING SURPLUSES SEEN BY OPPONENTS

Declare Farmers Do Not Want Subsidy—Measure Term'd "Political Gesture"

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9—Declaring that rivalry between the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill and the new so-called Administration agricultural stabilization bill, said to have the approval of secretaries Mellon, Hoover and Jardine, and the expected support of Mr. Coolidge, will make the leading issue before Congress next winter, participants in the round table on "An American Agricultural Policy" at the Institute of Politics, centered discussion on provisions for curtailment of crop surpluses.

Supporters of the McNary-Haugen measure opposed the administration bill on the ground that it does not make adequate provision to keep farmers from piling up great surpluses of cotton, corn and other commodities, which it pledges the Government to purchase.

On the other hand, some speakers found a similar weakness in the McNary-Haugen bill, which passed both houses of Congress last week and was vetoed by Mr. Coolidge.

**Purchase Without Control**

The administration bill, if we call it that, provides for the purchase of the farm surplus without any control of the supply of that surplus," declared Henry A. Wallace of Des Moines, Ia., chairman of the discussion and editor of Wallace's Farm

Col. Clarence Ousley, Dallas, Tex., director of the Texas State Farming Association, agreeing with Mr. Wallace, analyzed the bill from the point of view of the cotton belt.

"Consider how this bill would work in respect to cotton," he began. "The Government provides for a revolving fund of \$250,000,000 to aid in taking a surplus cotton crop off the market. Suppose this is done, and a good cotton price obtained. The Government would turn them against creating another surplus next year. But a class of farmers would not heed the warning. They would plant cotton right by the fence corners and would pile up a new surplus that would speedily exhaust the Government's revolving fund and bankrupt the enterprise."

"I can only consider, therefore, that this bill is a political gesture—a subterfuge."

Supporters of the bill took issue with Colonel Wallace, declaring Section 8, Paragraph C of the proposed measure handles this difficulty, which gives the proposed federal farm board power to devise plans and policies for the control and disposal of excessive surpluses and, with a view to the stabilization of prices, thereon."

**Agreement In Purpose**

The discussion of policy in the two farm bills, Mr. Wallace said at the outset, is almost identical in that there appears to be complete agreement in purpose between the bills, though in the manner of carrying out these purposes there is a marked difference.

"The important part," he said, "is the part which attempts to do what the McNary-Haugen bill attempted to do. This is the part dealing with commodity stabilization corporations. The idea in this bill is to provide for the co-operatives taking stock in a corporation set up by the Federal Farm Board. This corporation would

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## Leads Farm Discussion



## Ocean and Rail Terminals Inspected by Philadelphians

### Group Inspects Freight Handling Facilities at Army Base—Also Study Conditions at B. & M. Fruit Terminal and Fish Pier

Inspection of Boston's ocean and railroad terminals and a conference with port officials featured the visit here today of a group of Pennsylvania Railroad and Atlantic Tidewater Terminal officials. The group arrived here in a special car attached to the New England Express from Philadelphia and were entertained by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The visitors included: Eliha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; W. M. Clement, vice-president of operations; John B. Large, assistant general traffic manager; J. F. Deasy, chief of freight transportation; A. J. Ball, general freight agent, all of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Harvey C. Miller, president of the Atlantic Tidewater Terminal, Inc., and Dr. W. B. McKinney, secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic Tidewater Terminal, which operates a chain of splendid, modernly equipped ocean terminals at various Atlantic seaports, under lease from the United States Government.

Received by a committee at the South Station, the party were conducted in automobiles to the Army Base, South Boston, which is the Tidewater Terminal and at this port, where they looked over the facilities for handling freight. They also visited the Fish Pier, Commonwealth Pier, the State Street Trust Co. office, the Boston & Maine R. R. new fruit and vegetable auction terminal and the Boston & Maine in the Mystic River and the Boston & Maine wharves.

Some of the party plan to visit the Victoria Pier, Squadron, which has recently been leased to a Boston real estate operator, who plans to develop the property independently. Before the group left Boston, Capt. James W. Hoffman, local head of the Tidewater Terminal; Gerrit Port, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the chamber; Charles H. Spencer Jr., and H. Ansley Highman, were among those who welcomed the party at the South Sta-

## SACCO-VANZETTI CASE AGAIN IN SUPREME COURT

### Exceptions Taken to State Tribunal After Stay Is Refused

Following the denial of motions for revocation of sentence and stay of execution, by Judge Webster Thayer today, could for Sacco and Vanzetti file a petition of allegations and exceptions, and claim of appeal in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. This petition will be heard tomorrow.

The petition reads:

"Now come the petitioners in the case and severally allege exceptions to and appeal from the denial by the single justice of this honorable court of their petition for a writ of error. Your petitioners allege that this denial of said petition was in violation of their rights under the Constitution of the Commonwealth and the Constitution of the United States.

After deliberating overnight on the two motions presented yesterday by Arthur D. Hill, counsel for the condemned men, Judge Thayer this morning called the clerk of the Boston court house by telephone and spoke over the wire the message that the motions for revocation of sentence and stay of execution of Sacco and Vanzetti were denied.

More than an hour later an automobile from Worcester containing Mayor J. L. Caldwell, deputy sheriff of Worcester County, drove up in front of the Dedham courthouse and a signed statement was presented to the clerk of the court.

**Brief Formal Statement**

The statement read: "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. Nicolo Sacco and Bartolo Vanzetti.

The motion of revocation of sentence and stay of execution is hereby denied."

"(Signed) Webster Thayer,  
Justice of the Superior Court,  
Aug. 9, 1927."

To the statement was attached a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Youths Leave Pool to Aid Trolley Car

### Swimmers Take New Kind of Drenching While Cleaning Sand From Track

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)

A heavy rain which interrupted a group of youths in their swim at the Ward 6 public bathhouse yesterday, also gave them an opportunity to do a good turn.

The rain washed debris and sand from side streets down upon the street railway tracks in High Street opposite the bathhouse. Along came an electric street railway car and stalled on the sand-covered tracks.

The passengers settled down to a long wait in the pouring rain while the soaked crew worked ineffectually to clear a way.

Then from out of the bathhouse poured a squad of boys in bathing suits. They promptly set to clearing the tracks, and in a hurry had everything in shape so that the loaded trolley might proceed.

"You will get wet," said a woman passenger to one of the voluntary workers.

"Oh! this is as good as a swim," replied one of the youths as they completed their task.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

"C'mon Now, Ever'body, Little Louder on the Next Cheer!"



"One, two, three, who are we?  
We are the little folks, don't you see?  
Are we in? Well, I guess we are!  
Nursery Camp, Nursery Camp, Rah,  
Rah, Rah."

Credit: Color, or Nationality Isn't Bothering the Cheer Leader (on the Extreme Left). All He Wants is More and Louder Cheers. Tony, on the Extreme Right, With the "Ask-Me-Another" Expression, Seems to Be Caring for the Right Wing of the Party, Which, Incidentally, Is Only One of Many That Are Being Held Daily at the Morgan Memorial Summer Camp, South Athol.

## NEW OIL SOURCE THOUGHT TO PUT GERMANY IN VAN

### America Alert to Possibilities, Looks Ahead to Study Eventualities

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The prospect for commercial production of oil from coal as indicated in the news from Germany, is regarded here as of world-wide importance, industrially, commercially and even politically.

It is taken to indicate that Germany, deprived of many of her assets by war, has put her technical ability to work and has developed something that will make costly imports unnecessary, and also put her in an advantageous position commercially with other nations.

England, in particular, it is pointed out, has depended upon her coal, distributed all over the world, to support her commercial eminence. She has been experimenting with synthetic gasoline but has reached no such advanced stage as Germany, nor has France, which has also been conducting experiments.

Little attention has been paid here-tofore to this new development in Germany. It has been regarded generally as a laboratory matter only, but now comes the report that crude oil and gasoline obtained from coal will be on the market by the end of the year, and that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has made a deal with the German dye trust. In 1928 Germany is expected to produce synthetically 80 per cent of the nation's consumption of gasoline and within a few years to obviate the necessity of importing any. She may even enter the foreign ex-

port market.

**Activity Known Some Time**

The minerals section, Department of Commerce, recently called the attention of the public to European activities along this line in a statement put out by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in which it was said:

"The immediate effects of such a combination, and the possible ramifications of oil products from coal, are of vital significance to the petroleum interests of the United States. Of equal importance, but of broader significance are the future results of the changing national economies to be effected abroad by the possible displacement of the new tremendous imports of petroleum products, the utilization of coal in its liquified form in industry and the probable realignment of Europe and international coal trade."

W. J. Daugherty, United States Commissioner at Berlin, reported:

"The air trust's oil from-coal production is located at a specially built plant at the Leunaerwerk, near Merseburg, where it is fixing atmospheric nitrogen also."

**Production Cannot Be Foretold**

"It is not possible as yet to foresee the exact amount of production of synthetic oil that the Leunaerwerk will account for. Figures of between 120,000 and 250,000 tons annually are ventured."

There are 500 acres for them to

farm over, pasture, woodland, lakes and streams and 10 buildings, most of them within sight of one another. The farm raises its own vegetables and has 15 cows. Each of the older children has a garden plot on which he raises vegetables and flowers, and when the crop is harvested in the autumn, there is a great festival at the Morgan Memorial in town, when all the children and their parents come together for exercises, the culminating feature of which is the presentation to each child of the potatoes, aqua, squash and other vegetables he planted and tended during the summer and which are now ready to be served on his own home table.

There are children of 26 nationalities at the camp this summer; some of them traditional enemies, living and playing together and knowing no differences of race or creed. Some there are who believe that this in itself is one of the most important accomplishments of the camp and means the most for future friend-

ship.

From its appearance, coupled with the fact that the German dye trust has invested unstintingly in the enterprise, all signs favor the prediction that a sizable production will result and that a serious setback will eventually affect imports of petroleum products to this market, now amounting to well over 1,000,000 tons annually, of which the United States furnishes some 65 percent.

## Speaker at Virginia Politics Forum



JOHN H. CLARKE  
Of Cleveland, O. Formerly Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

### It's Quite All Right to Say, "It Is Me," Judges Declare

#### Who Are You Looking For, Also Wins Approval With Other "Doubters"

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 9—Those who want to say "It is me," may do so without committing a social faux pas, according to the ruling of a jury of some 22 authorities who co-operated with Prof. S. A. Leonard of the University of Wisconsin in a study recently completed.

Professor Leonard's jury—authors, editors, business men, linguists, and teachers of English and public speaking—approved as correct in the speech of a cultivated person 45 expressions ordinarily frowned upon by purists in grammar, it is reported.

Among the usages given the O. K. of the jury, according to the tabulation of votes reported by Professor Leonard and H. Y. Moffett in the English Journal, are the following:

None of them are here.

Who are you looking for?

We will try and get it.

There was a bed, a dresser and two chairs in the room.

That's a dangerous curve; you'd better go slow.

One rarely likes to do as he is told.

From its appearance, coupled with the fact that the German dye

trust has invested unstintingly in the enterprise, all signs favor the prediction that a sizable production will result and that a serious setback will eventually affect imports of petroleum products to this market, now amounting to well over 1,000,000 tons annually, of which the United States furnishes some 65 percent.

"If it is true that London's noise costs \$5,000,000 a year, it is costing Chicago much more. From study we have found that noise is costly until it affects error, speed and of output."

**Calles Denies Change of Religious Policy**

MEXICO CITY (AP)—President Calles has denied that the Government's religious policy has been changed, or that the Government contemplated amendment of the religious legislation adopted a year ago. This statement was in answer to the newspaper Excelsior, which said it had received information regarding an adjustment of the religious controversy between the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic Church.

**Corn Borer Amendment Simplifies Situation**

WASHINGTON (AP)—By an amendment to the European corn borer quarantine announced by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture to become effective Sept. 1, shipment of shelled corn from the infested districts will be simplified. Each dealer who desires to ship corn out of infested areas will be required to shell the corn and to maintain equipment capable of cleaning it so as to eliminate cob and debris. Also, he will be required to file a signed agreement not to ship corn to uninfested states until it has been shelled and carefully cleaned.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## TEACH PEACE IN THE SCHOOL, SAY EDUCATORS

### World Congress at Toronto Explores Ways of Building Up Good Will</

of parent teacher co-operation in education, of the international aspect of school administration and of humane education were among the themes discussed. Resolutions will be passed on from these smaller gatherings to the plenary sessions of the conference.

At last night's meeting G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, addressed the conference. Speaking in behalf of his own Province and of the entire Dominion, Mr. Ferguson declared that the federating of national educational associations in the promotion of world peace was one of the most hopeful signs on the horizon. "I can scarcely conceive," he said, "of anything more great importance to the world than an organization such as this, that devotes itself to the elimination of those disturbing factors that obstruct the progress of peace. What the world needs more than anything else is constructive goodwill."

## NAVAL PROGRAM WINS APPROVAL

**President Willing That Work on Eight Cruisers Go On at Once**

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 9 (P)—The shipbuilding program developed by the general board of the Navy Department, described at the summer White House as "moderate," has been approved by President Coolidge after a conference here with Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy.

More than four weeks ahead has been ordered on the construction of eight additional cruisers authorized by Congress, as a result of the failure of the Geneva naval armaments conference. It has been decided that these ships should be put on the seas within the three-year period it takes to complete them.

While keels for two of the eight cruisers had been laid, only the plans have been developed for the other six. Congress overruled President Coolidge last winter in appropriating funds for three of these vessels on which work had not been started and for which the money available for construction would have passed back into the Treasury last July. Now these three along with the other five will be put into commission as soon as possible.

## PUBLIC SAFETY BILL HAS SECOND READING

DUBLIN, Aug. 9 (P)—The new public safety bill, framed after the assassination of the Vice-President, Kevin O'Higgins, passed through its second reading in the Irish Free State Senate today by a vote of 41 to 7. The bill, which calls for extreme penalty for illegal carrying arms, has already been adopted by the Dail. Opposition to the measure was led today by Colonel Moore, formerly commander of the Connaught Rangers and a brother of the novelist, George Moore. The bill enters the committee stage tomorrow.

## GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK MEETS WITH REVERSE

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 9 (P)—Reports from reliable sources indicate that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking Nationalists, has suffered a severe check at the hands of the northern troops in the neighborhood of Pengpu, Anhwei Province.

Seven thousand casualties were suffered among his troops, the reports say, and 1,000 wounded have already arrived at Pukow, across the Yangtze River from Nanking.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Carlton Concert, Cobasset, 8:30. Theaters—Vaudeville, 2, 2. Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 12. Fog Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each day from 9 until 5, and Sundays from 1 to 5.

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## Judge Thayer Refuses Stay on Sacco-Vanzetti Motion

(Continued from Page 1)

memorandum which was as follows: "To the denial of this motion the defendants duly saved all rights to which they are entitled as a matter of law whether by exceptions, appeal or otherwise."

This statement as to the saving of rights signified according to the clerk of the court, that exceptions may be raised in Dedham which would carry to a higher court.

Time for Motion Past

In denying the motion for a new trial yesterday Judge Thayer said it was the only decision that could possibly be made if the law as laid down by the Supreme Court was followed. Neither he nor any other justice of the Superior Court had jurisdiction, he said, to grant a new trial unless the motion had been filed within one year after sentence had been passed.

Furthermore, Judge Thayer pointed out, any appeal to a higher court based on exceptions to his decision would be of no avail if this court had no jurisdiction.

Near the end of the day's proceedings, after being accused of prejudice by the counsel for the defendants and asked to retire from the case, Judge Thayer made his first public statement on that subject.

Speaks From Bench

"I make this statement now because the only way a judge can speak is from the bench," he said. "For nearly seven years I have been placed in a position where I could not say a word. I have declined every interview for publicity. This is the only time I have had a chance to say a word publicly."

"With reference to what I am ready to be judged. But with reference to the question of prejudice there is not any now and there never was any."

"I maintain and always insisted upon it with all my force that any defendant of any race or creed, a conservative or a radical; a native-born or foreigner, was entitled to a fair trial. My mind goes back to those long seven weeks, with able lawyers taking every exception."

"These exceptions were taken to the Supreme Court, the great court—one greater in the width and breadth of the country. But with 260 odd exceptions, with a 'presumed' judge, they could not find one exception that could be sustained."

"We must be governed by the record. That I am willing to be judged by."

Lenient With Attorney

When reminded during the argument that the question of jurisdiction was the important one to be settled, Mr. Hill declared he wished to argue whether or not the matter should proceed before Judge Thayer at all. As to the question of jurisdiction he asserted, the statute was not strongly enough stated to apply in a case where there had been a failure of justice.

Arthur K. Reading, Attorney General, rose at one time to object that Mr. Hill was not confining himself to the question, but Judge Thayer said, "Mr. Hill thinks that argument to the contrary is sufficient to sustain the defense."

"Gov. Alibi. Witnesses Ask to See Governor

Eight Italian residents of Plymouth, lead by a young man, Beltrando Brini, filed into the ante-room of Governor Fuller's office yesterday, explained that they were alibi witnesses for Bartolomeo Vanzetti, and asked to see the Governor.

Mr. Brini presented a copy of his message to the Governor to one of the newspaper men who had crowded into the office. It ran:

"Gov. T. F. Fuller:

"We alibi witnesses for Vanzetti, in accordance with our written request to you that you bring us to trial charged with perfidy in the event that you did not free Sacco and Vanzetti, now present ourselves to you in person."

"We request you to look at us and understand how seriously this action of yours against Sacco and Vanzetti has moved us. Your refusal to believe our words is tantamount to calling us liars. If we have been liars under oath in the courts of Massachusetts we are subject to punishment. You have put our honesty and our honor in doubt without giving any reason for so doing."

"Now will you not look us in the eye and tell us why you have done this thing?"

They were met by Herman MacDonald, secretary to Governor Fuller, who told them the Governor was not in and stopped Mr. Brini when the latter began to speak at length.

In reply Judge Thayer said that he had been recalled from his vacation and told to sit at the case, and that he would do so. He replied feelingly to the charges against him and read passages from authorities

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight, preceded by showers and thunderstorms, with temperatures falling to 60°. Wednesday partly cloudy; fresh north winds, shifting to northwest and north winds.

**Northern New England:** Showers tonight; cooler except in eastern Maine; Wednesday cloudy, preceded by showers and thunderstorms, with temperatures falling to 60°. Thursday partly cloudy; fresh north winds, shifting to northwest and north winds.

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**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Alabama ..... 72 Memphis ..... 74  
Atlanta ..... 70 Mobile ..... 72  
Boston ..... 72 Nantucket ..... 68  
Buffalo ..... 66 New Orleans ..... 80  
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Los Angeles ..... 60

**High Tides at Boston**  
Tuesday, 9:01 p. m. Wednesday, 9:35 a. m.  
Light air vehicles at 7:25 p. m.

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## AIR COMMERCE WITH CANADA IS REGULATED

Agreement Between Governments Controls Pilots in Cross-Border Flying

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Requirements to be observed by American aviators entering Canada pending negotiation of a formal air convention between the United States and Canada or the ratification by the United States Senate of the International Air Convention of Paris, 1919, have been made known at the State Department, which has had numerous inquiries from American aviators.

The regulations tentatively agreed upon by the two governments are given until December, 1927, when the six months' extension of the temporary air agreement reached by the United States and Canada in 1922 is due to expire.

### Conditions Imposed

The extension was requested by the American Government and agreed to by Canada on condition that the privilege extended under the 1922 arrangement would be reciprocally observed and with the understanding that, unless the International Air Convention of 1919 were ratified before the expiration of the six months period, negotiations would be entered into by the two governments looking to the conclusion of a convention governing aerial navigation across the American-Canadian frontier.

The regulations are as follows:

1. The aircraft must be registered and passed as air worthy by the United States Department of Commerce, aeronautics branch, and must bear the registration markings prescribed by the letter "N," in accordance with the air commerce regulations of the Department of Commerce.

2. The pilot must be licensed by the United States Department of Commerce.
3. Permission to enter must be secured in advance from the secretary of the Canadian Air Board, Ottawa, Ont. The application to the secretary should contain the date of the proposed flight; owner's name and address; pilot's name, pilot's license number or date of letter of authorization issued by the United States Department of Commerce; type of aircraft to be used; route and destination of the proposed flight; purpose for which the flight is being undertaken.

### Landing to Be Approved

4. Before taking off, approval of the date, hour and place of first landing must be secured for the collector of national revenue (collector of customs) at or nearest to the landing field at the point of destination in order that arrangements for customs examination may be made. A list of the Canadian collectors and their stations appears in the annual publication "The Canadian Almanac."
5. The aircraft must be an aircraft, enroute and journey logbooks, and the certificates of registration and airworthiness issued by the United States Department of Commerce. The pilot must carry his license.
6. No photographic apparatus shall be installed in, nor shall any photographs be taken from any aircraft while operating in or over Canadian territory unless such aircraft is registered in Canada or in another British dominion, colony or possession.
7. American pilots may not engage in commercial aviation in Canada nor may American registered aircraft be employed on such work.

### Limits to Privileges

8. If the aircraft and pilot are licensed to carry passengers in the United States, they may do so between the United States and Canada or vice versa, but not between points in Canada except in the case of through passengers making a landing en route. When passengers are carried the owner or pilot should make arrangements with the Canadian Department of Immigration for proper entry.
9. Before final departure from Canada the pilot must report to the Canadian customs.

On returning to the United States the pilot must report to the nearest United States customs authorities immediately. The first landing must be made as near as possible to a United States customs port. A list of United States customs ports appears in the Customhouse Guide. If passengers are carried on the return flight the pilot is responsible for their reporting to the American authorities.

## RATES TO BE LOW ON AERIAL EXPRESS

Two-Pound Package From New York to Chicago, \$1.20

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Package rates much cheaper than those of the airmail are to be charged by the new aerial express service of the American Express Company, which is to

start Sept. 1, with 75 airplanes of four transport companies, using Chicago as a hub, it is announced here. Postal air rates are 10 cents a half-ounce to any part of the United States. Express air rates will be calculated on the distance traveled. The charge from Chicago to New York, for instance, will be 15 cents for each four ounces, or two pounds for \$1.20.

The express rate schedule there will be a minimum charge per package, also varying according to the distance. The lowest minimum charge will be 90 cents.

Chief of the cities linked by the new service are to be Boston, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Dallas, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Shipments valued over \$5000 will not be accepted for air express, nor will those weighing over 200 pounds, packages of extreme bulk, explosives, acids, live freight or fragile articles liable to shock damage, and other shipments which are not accepted for express by rail.

similar recommendations were made by the World Economic Conference recently held at Geneva. Signor Belluzzo has now informed Alberto Pirelli that the Italian Government has remained with the most careful attention to the conclusions reached at the Geneva Economic Conference, adding that the Italian Government is willing to co-operate with other nations in order to give them practical application.

The Minister observes, favors the proposal to lower excessive tariffs and believes that the barriers preventing the intensification of world trade could easily be removed if the methods of commercial policy followed in various countries would enable each country to exert legitimate pressure on another country, with a view to concluding trade agreements beneficial to the parties concerned.

The collaboration of all countries is, however, essential to give practical effect to the recommendations of the Geneva Economic Conference. Italy is quite willing to give the necessary co-operation.

## Pledged to Enforce Dry Laws



Photo by Sandison

## Typewriters Go on 'Flying Truck'

*Freighter Airplane, Carrying 196 of Them, Leaves Hartford for Havana*

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9 (AP)—Freighted with 196 portable typewriters, weighing a total of 3500 pounds, the Royal Typewriter Company's "flying truck" left Brantford, Ont., yesterday and sailed off into the Southwest, for its eventual destination, Havana, Cuba. It is the machine's maiden trip. The large monoplane carried a crew of two, her pilot, John Collins, and Howard West, mechanic.

Encountering an unusually dense fog just before it reached New Brunswick, N. J., the first scheduled stop on the trip, the airplane was delayed only about 15 minutes before it made a perfect landing at the field there, according to a telephone communication received here. Following the delivery of machines at that city, the Ford monoplane was to take the hop to Baltimore, where a stop-over of an hour and a half was to be taken before the journey was resumed.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS AID ALASKAN FARMING

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON—Five agricultural experiment stations are doing much to improve crops and live stock in Alaska, says a report issued by the Department of Agriculture. Work is being carried on at Sitka, Matsuwa, Kodiak, and Rampart, stations located in widely separated regions of greatly varying climatic conditions.

At the Sitka station, where the climate is cool, the summers wet and mild, horticulture, such as the improvement of strawberries, is given much attention. The potato is the most generally cultivated crop in Alaska, according to the report, and the Sitka station has developed a number of varieties that yield well in the territory. Several stations have been engaged in developing hardy cattle. Some of the cross-breds are yielding between 4000 and 6000 pounds of milk a year, the stations report.

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## BOULDER CANYON ACTION SEEN IN NEXT CONGRESS

Approval of Some Colorado River Bill Is Predicted by Interior Secretary

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 9 (AP)—Plans for prospective action on the Boulder Canyon Dam project in Congress this winter drew President Coolidge's attention today with the arrival of Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, who has predicted enactment of a Colorado River power measure. Congressional leaders who preceded Dr. Work at the summer White House also have expressed the opinion that a power bill will be passed by the next Congress.

Whether the Administration would support the Swing-Johnson bill was not clear, but some Congressional leaders have said here that any bill to gain support would have to insure against the Government being placed in the power business.

### High or Low Dam

The Swing-Johnson bill calls for a high dam, whereas John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, Republican House leader, declared here a few weeks ago that he thought a low dam would meet the power needs of the territory. The dam proposed in the Swing-Johnson bill called for an expenditure of \$125,000,000.

From the first of the national Republican leaders to visit the summer White House since the President issued his note proclaiming another term, the impression was gleaned that the race for the party's nomination is still a "neck and neck" affair between a group which, however, does not include Mr. Coolidge. William V. Hodges, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, said:

"As a party man, I believe the party has been made stronger under the leadership of President Coolidge and it will be able to meet the task of selecting a nominee and electing him next year."

Declined to be drawn into any

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discussion of whether Mr. Coolidge's name might be brought before the convention but when the conference was over there was the feeling that he was convinced the President intended to retire from the White House March 4, 1928, no matter what the Republican Party did.

**Party Finances in Good Shape**  
Mr. Hodges reported that the finances of the Republican Party were in good shape and that there had been no deficit since the 1924 campaign wound up with a surplus. The fact that Mr. Hodges looked upon the selection of a candidate next year as "a task" indicated, it was suggested, that he did not expect Mr. Coolidge's name to be presented.

Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, came to discuss the Administration naval program with President Coolidge. It was learned during the brief interview that the Secretary had been studying the development of lighter-than-air craft, and that he had something to propose to Mr. Coolidge in addition to his suggestions for the future American naval program.

It was regarded likely that an Administration naval program would be announced some time before Congress convenes and that it would probably include the construction of 12 10,000-ton cruisers with eight-inch guns in addition to the eight already building or authorized.

**PRESIDENT TO VISIT HISTORICAL SPOT**

**SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 9 (Special)**—When President Coolidge on Wednesday, Aug. 17, visits Pine Ridge Indian Agency in southwestern South Dakota—about 80 miles on a "beet line" from the summer capital in the Black Hills—it will be on the scene of the last stand made by the red men against the whites—the warfare with the Sioux Indians which culminated in the Battle of Wounded Knee, on Dec. 29, 1890.

During the warfare the agency itself, which will be the home for part of the day of the President of the United States, was fired upon by the hostile Sioux.

**NEW AIRPLANE FACTORY**

UTICA, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—Central New York will have an airplane factory, through the purchase of a building in Canastota by the General Airways Corporation. This is the second airplane manufacturer for this section, as a short time ago the Century Rotary Motor Corporation, a subsidiary of General Airways, acquired another plant in Canastota.

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## DETROIT TUBE MAY LATER BE PUBLIC OWNED

Plan Being Worked Out for Future Transfer of Control at Agreed Price

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9 (Special)

With the organization of two owning and operating concerns to undertake the construction of the proposed Detroit-Windsor vehicular tunnel, it is announced by Fred Martin, promoter of the project, that at the end of a period still to be worked out, the public will have the right to control the tunnel at an agreed price. After a term of 60 years it will revert to the public without cost under agreements already entered into by the sponsoring companies.

This has become known with the adoption of a by-law by the Windsor (Ont.) Council permitting the tube to pass under Windsor Street. The Detroit City Council also has been approached for permission to pass under a street on the American side of the Detroit River.

Under plans submitted by engi-

neers, the proposed tunnel will be illuminated by lights set in the angles of the walls and the ceiling. The transverse system will be used in ventilation, with approximately half of the tunnel being utilized for air ducts, which will carry fresh air from ventilating plants on the river bank through the subway and back out again. Two of these plants, one on each bank, will be required to serve respective sections from terminals to mid-river. Expenses of this arrangement air will be carried half way by a duct under the roadway, will rise upward through the openings on each side of the pavement and will carry off fumes of automobile exhausts through vents in the ceiling.

The river section, which will be about 2000 feet long, will be constructed by excavation in the river bottom of a trench of the desired depth, according to the plans. At the bottom of the trench the necessary foundation will be prepared and then sections of the subway partly constructed on shore, inside of wooden cofferdams, will be towed into place and sunk with the aid of divers to the desired position.

A toll fee will be paid by motorists using the tunnel, while fares also will be paid by passengers traveling the 40 motorbuses to be placed in operation by the tunnel companies. The schedule of tolls and fares will be subject to review by the Canadian Railways Commission and the Michigan Public Utili-

ties Commission.

Now that a leading member of the League is out frankly it is hoped that there will be a general examination of conscience. Criticism of this kind should be helpful, if it is taken seriously and acted upon.

M. de Jouvenel writes: "The will to peace is not sufficient. The majority of peoples have always had a will to peace. It is the method that was lacking. If one believes in the method of the League of Nations it is necessary to practice it. It is not worth while proclaiming the benefits every year during one month to return during the other 11 months to tactics which have failed."

**Thrusts Against League**

He shows how diplomacy has neglected to use the League of Nations sincerely, fearlessly, promptly. The instances he cites include registration by the League without protestation of the Russo-Germanic Treaty, which obviously is a contract contrary to the obligations of Germany as a member of the League. The League elected an member of the Chinese delegation representative of China, but allowed the other member to pursue separate policies in China.

When Italy and Yugoslavia quarreled the League could only advise conversations between the two countries, though such conversations have lasted since 1915 and have never reached a useful accord. The dispute over Albania only furnished an occasion to revive the European concert, which constitutes a system that has been discredited since the Great War.

"Once a state government is made efficient, however, it should not try to extend its activities beyond the discharge of the functions public necessities have imposed on it. In advocating reorganization of state and county governments I am not approving the undue extension of the activities of these governments. The tendency of the national as well as the state and local governments, is to broaden and intensify interference with the business and life of the individual, and increase the already heavy burden of taxation."

"Making the Government the business head of the state is simply one device to help make government more efficient. If democracy is to survive, it must be made more efficient. And one of the best ways to attain greater efficiency is to concentrate popular attention upon fewer officials, decrease the number of department heads that are elected directly by the people, make the Governor in fact the executive head of the state, give him the power to get results and hold him responsible if he fails to get them."

**GEOPOLITICAL AT BRUHL**

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—A party of natural scientists, composed of professors and undergraduates, and led by Professor Field, head of the geological department of Princeton University, are in this Province for the purpose of making an intensive study of the geological formation at Brule, Alta.

Dr. Moulton in discussing war debts declared that from the point of view of the United States it was improbable that their final adjustment would be dealt with until after the presidential election of 1928. Both the war debt issues and the reparations question he held have not been solved; being only laid on the table by means of adjustments designed to postpone the dealing with the real issues involved until "a more propitious day."

Dr. Moulton also declared that Europe, instead of liquidating its indebtedness to the United States, has been incurring an enormous volume of new debts, and further, that the American tariff policy is not conducive to the collecting of war debts.

Improvement in Europe

"Since 1924 much improvement has occurred in Europe," Dr. Moulton said. "Budgets have been restored to equilibrium, currencies have been stabilized very generally, and trade has on the whole improved. But during these last three years the impoverished nations of continental Europe have not been transferring wealth to the prosperous United States. On the contrary, we have through vast new loans been helping Europe to get back on her feet."

"The loans of the outside world to Germany have greatly exceeded the payments made by Germany under the Dawes plan. And the loans of the United States to the rest of Europe, Great Britain aside, have been enormously in excess of the small sums that are currently payable under the terms of the debt settlements. In a word, the wealth has of late been flowing from rich to poor, and the latter have in consequence been looking up. While this borrowing is in process, European conditions are alleviated, but it is obvious that the real test for Europe has yet to come."

The relationship of international debt payments to international trade, Dr. Moulton declared, have played a part in the policy of the United States Government in negotiating debt settlements, with the result that a very substantial part of the total war debt has been canceled. This cancellation he estimated at 43 per cent.

Governor Byrd in his examination of state government problems advocated a greater centralization of responsibility, a reduction in the enactment of laws and an elimination of expensive minor bureaus and agencies, by a simplification and systematizing of state governmental

## DE JOUVENEL FINDS LEAGUE IS NEGLECTED

Paris Editor to Withdraw From Work in Geneva—Criticizes Powers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 9—Henry de Jouvenel, editor of the Matin, former High Commissioner in Syria, who was nominated principal delegate to the League of Nations for France in 1922 and has frequently sat at Geneva, now announces in communication to the Foreign Minister his decision to withdraw from his work in Geneva. He explains his refusal to participate in the League meeting in September on grounds which have already been stated publicly by partisans of the League of Nations, but which the best friends of the League have privately de-

cided power of England, nor its naval power; has not got the industrial power of Germany, has not got a growing population like Italy. Its true strength is to appear among great nations as representing the general interests of Europe. France is the cement of small nations. That is its historic rôle, which has not changed since Richelieu."

France at the head of numerous smaller nations could, if the League were properly used, prevent an international majority rule any attempt at injustice or the establishment of a hegemony. It has become habitual to take international differences from the hands of the League. Therefore, how can France appeal to the League if at the critical hour predicted by Benito Mussolini even arrives?

M. de Jouvenel's manifesto should cause hard thinking, and result in strenuous action.

## PROGRESS OF HAWAII TOLD BY BANK GAINS

Rise in Assets Reflects Marked Growth in Decade

HONOLULU, T. H. (Special Correspondence)—Financial growth of the territory during the last 10 years in which time the total banking assets have increased from \$34,765,836.51 in 1917 to \$90,318,028.70 in 1926, an increase of 259.78 per cent.

"The record shows the total assets to be \$4,489,345.33. At the close of business June 30, 1927, the total had reached \$15,594,505.15. The increase in this field is 342.91 per cent."

"Between the two sets of figures, one reflecting the wealth of 10 years ago and the other that of today lies the story of Hawaii's industrial development in the last decade," Mr. Hapai said. "It shows also the reason that bonds issued in Hawaii have the highest possible rating on the mainland market."

Property values, real and personal, have kept pace. The Treasury statistics indicate that real property was placed at \$123,840,001; in 1927 it is \$272,090,335; a percentage increase of 218.36 in 10 years. Assessed value of personal property in 1917 was \$102,580,718; in 1927 \$141,970,968, an increase of 138.49 per cent. In 1917 the tank wagon price on railroads was \$2,479,623.57; in 1927 \$12,149,322.36, an increase of 490.77 per cent in 10 years.

An analysis of tax requirements for the state and county of Honolulu shows an increase of approximately 600 per cent over that of 1917, the figures reveal.

From such a staunch, prominent and consistent supporter of the league, these thrusts against the League are most unfortunate.

M. de Jouvenel sees fine possibilities, but he accuses great nations of returning, since Locarno, to the policy dictated by the four ministers exactly as during the negotiations for the Versailles Treaty.

**France's Position**

The big four have changed. Germany has taken the place of America. But the League should secure the triumph in international life of majorities, without regard to whether it is composed of greater or lesser powers. The covenant concentrates the equality of nations. Now the great powers are imposing their authority on 50 nations, instead of placing their forces in the service of common decisions.

"When France abandons the Covenant conception, it betrays its ideals, its traditions and its interests. It condemns itself to lose first place in Europe. It has not got the financial

resources to do this.

**When Buying Biscuits Always Ask Your Grocer For Gunstones**

**FFW**



## SPEAKER URGES AID TO FORESTS IN CONNECTICUT

Trees Build Up Character, He Says, Pointing to Need in Cities

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9 (Special)—Due to the pressure of New York City and its tendency to produce a dense population in Fairfield County, Connecticut, Schuyler Merritt (R.), Representative from Connecticut, addressing the Newtown Forestry Association at its fourth annual meeting, said that it is now more necessary than ever for New Englanders to give close attention to the preservation of forests.

He hoped the Newtown organization would work with similar organizations in the State so that the importance of forestry methods and all they imply will be impressed on the people and on the Legislature, to the end that the natural beauty and natural resources of the State may be preserved and improved.

"If you agree with me," he said, "that a healthy and contented population is the greatest asset to a state, and if you agree with me that our own natural growth and the pressure of New York City is producing and will continue to produce a dense population throughout this country, then you must agree that prompt attention to our living conditions is imperative."

"When one comes, as he does so often in this State, to a beautiful arched and shady piece of road, none but the most hardened will rush through it without feeling grateful for the beauty and the shade."

"It appears to me, therefore, that one great object which can be furthered by this association is to cultivate public opinion in favor of the growth of trees along the highways and, where it is at all possible, within cities, and especially where any new street is laid out in a town or city."

Speaking of the effect of trees on character building, the speaker continued:

"The result of trees in a town, or wherever people live, is not only pleasant, but has a fine effect on character, tending to make people more serene, and therefore gives them greater enjoyment of life and enables them to do their work in a better spirit and with greater efficiency."

"I have put first, you see, the aesthetic effect of trees and their effect on people's disposition and character; but of course, the cultivation of ornamental trees and of forest trees has a direct utilitarian bearing. Lumber might well be in New England one of our principal raw materials, as it is today to a considerable extent, but with proper attention, New England land which cannot be used for staple farm products may largely supply the timber requirements of this region."

"Indirectly, or indeed directly, the cultivation of the forests and the protection of our watersheds by trees and forests will be of help to our inhabitants by regulating the flow of brooks and rivers, by tending to keep the waters cool, so that they are better adapted to fish life and by keeping them free from pollution, which is so injurious to fish life."

## Mariarden Players in "Cradle Song"

PETERBORO, N. H. (Special Correspondence)—The Manhattan Theater Camp, Walter Hartwig, general director, presents the Mariarden Players in "Cradle Song," a comedy by G. Martinez Sierra, on the evening of Aug. 5, and afternoon and evening of Aug. 6. Production directed by Walter Hartwig. The cast: Sister Johanna of the Cross, Ruth Nelson ... Rosemary Ames or Fernand Gardner ... Lucy Currie or Katherine Greene; The Vicar ... Laura Frankenstein; The Mistress of Novices ... Josephine Whitehouse; Sister Marcella ... Lila Schultz; Sister Maria Jesus ... Rebecca Smith; Sister Segundo ... Fernande Gardner or Esther Galbraith; Sister Inez ... Helen Hayes; Sister Turner ... Cecile Gerard Sullivan; The Doctor ... William Podmore; Anna ... Harley Smith; The Poet ... Guy Currier Jr.; First Nun ... Gertrude Knott; Second Nun ... Dorothy Etelson; Third Nun ... Beatrice Hart.

"Well up in the sky was the sun in the silent evening of the New Hampshire hills. Two great lanterns above the proscenium arch of the rustic Mariarden Theater went out, the murmur of the assemblage in the little hillside bowl suddenly hushed and as the curtains drew apart warm flood lights from either side illuminated the courtyard of a convent in Spain. Again a murmur of pleasure rose briefly among the spectators. For Alexander Wyckoff, scenic director and Evelyn Cohen, designer of the costumes, with the assistance of the Manhattan Theater camp students, had wrought to handsome pictorial effect.

Then to a quiet attentiveness that would be the envy of many a manager of a performance indoors, the play proceeded. Those who had expected it would be difficult to catch must have been well satisfied. With the main automobile road two miles away, every word, spoken with every semblance of natural unforced tone, could be heard throughout the amphitheater. Every turn of pathos and humor of Sierra's gentle story of the arrival of a foundling in a convent and her departure 18 years later to be married receives its need of response from the audience.

This was no copy of the Eva Le Gallienne production of the same play. If anything, the setting was the richer in color, both in backgrounds and costumes. A massive grill was introduced at the back in the second act with decorative effect. The plaster walls seemed to catch veritable rainbow points of luminous hues, and panels of rose-colored fabric relieved the blacks and whites of the sisters' garb. It the few might have felt that something of a dire austerity had been missed, the many doubtless rejoiced in the beauty of the picture, and the warm note certainly was appropriate to the simple, smooth and light page at which the action was to be continued with the buses.

With one week left of the Harvard summer school session, an address book containing the names and addresses of the 3000 summer school students and instructors, was issued to the members of the school last Saturday. This is the first time that it has been ready for use before the last week of school.

## BUSES TO REPLACE TROLLEYS

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 9 (P.)—Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company announced today that the trolley line from Worcester to Southbridge and the line from Southbridge to Palmer will be withdrawn in favor of buses on Aug. 14. The regular lines to Southbridge will be continued for about a month longer. At the present time there is hourly service with buses and trolleys alternating. The hourly schedule will be continued with the buses.

Unforced was the note of this

## Frilly Dresses of Other Times Take Eyes of Salem's Visitors



Courtesy of the Essex Institute  
Flowered Silk Brocade Dress Worn by Mrs. Sarah Clarke, Sister of Timothy Pickering, About 1780.

## Essex Institute Has Collection Which Shows Striking Change Since 1910 From "Hourglass" Silhouette Which Prevailed for Two Centuries

SALEM, Mass. (Special Correspondence) — Two centuries of fashion showing women's apparel from the first reign of the hoop skirt in the second decade of the eighteenth century, to the scarcely more modern designs of 1910, displayed here in the Essex Institute, attract more attention during the tourist season than any other of the various collections which the museum holds, rivaling the interest shown in the seventeenth century house and garden in the rear of the institute.

Previously, before visitors ascend the short flight of marble stairs that lead to the museum their question is, "Are there old costumes?" and being



Courtesy of the Essex Institute  
Wedding Gown of Mary Leverett  
in 1719.

answered in the affirmative, they pass, all-unseeing, collections of old glass, china, silver, fans and quaint jewelry to study and examine over the cases that hold the fashions of

the cases that hold the fashions of</

## FOREIGN POSTS' INEQUALITIES BEING RIGHTED

More Promotions Will Provide Openings for Consuls, Says Mr. Kellogg

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—There have been more promotions in the diplomatic than in the consular branch of the foreign service, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, concedes in his reply to the House resolution drawn up by Charles G. Edwards (D.), Representative from Georgia and laid before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The apparent discrimination was due to administrative difficulties encountered when it was sought to give practical application to the Rogers Act, Mr. Kellogg explains. Comparison could not be made between methods of recording efficiency in the consular and diplomatic branches and, consequently until the efficiency records of the diplomatic branch could be made comparable to those of the consular branch, promotions continued to be made separately as had been before the passage of the act.

The Secretary of State asserts that there was no prejudice and no favoritism involved. Additional promotions among consuls already provided for by the Foreign Service Personnel Board will equalize the proportion of promotions in the two branches. Forty-four additional promotions in the consular branch have been provided for, 28 of which became effective on June 14.

### Efficiency Called Test

Efficiency, not age nor length of service is given by the Secretary as the criterion for promotion in the foreign service.

In the defense of the members of the Foreign Service Personnel Board, Mr. Kellogg, while admitting that some mistakes may have been made, insists that "they have worked industriously and conscientiously . . . and have sought only the highest interests of the service." Not only has there not been "an apparent determination among those administering the foreign service to prevent a genuine enforcement of the act," as was held in the Edwards' resolution, but there has been "a strong determination to enforce it strictly and fully in accordance with its letter and spirit."

Nor are the private means of the officers of the service considered when the question of promotion comes up, the Secretary insists, although some attention is necessarily given to this qualification in connection with assignments to post. In posts where living expenses are high, "special consideration must be given to the financial ability of the officers to properly maintain themselves and their families" although this disability will be overcome when Congress appropriates adequate post allowances for the officers on foreign service.

### Progress Reported

Mr. Kellogg points out that a single examination system for all kinds has been inaugurated; that the foreign service school, where all new officers must undergo six to eight months of intensive training, has been founded; that all new officers

must prove their ability in the consular service before they are eligible to transfer to the diplomatic branch; that a uniform system of inspection and efficiency reports has been devised and that the work of inspection has been unified. He also emphasized that there has been an interchange of ability between the two branches of the service.

Looking to the future, four specific trends in foreign service organization are listed by the Secretary of State:

(1) In order to develop officers with "wealth of experience, practical ability and capacity for assuming responsibility" their training will take place in the consular branch of the service;

(2) Officers will be brought home on leave to engage in trade conference work so that they may have contact "with conditions, commercial, industrial and social in the United States."

3. There will be a unified administration of personnel and judicious employment of the principle of interchange of ability between the two component units of service.

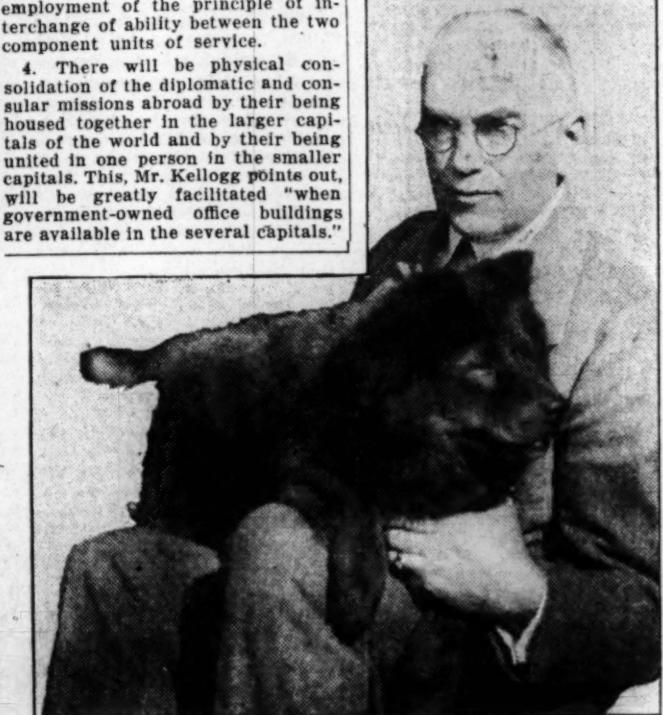
4. There will be physical consolidation of the diplomatic and consular missions abroad by their being housed together in the larger capitals of the world and by their being united in one person in the smaller capitals. This, Mr. Kellogg points out, will be greatly facilitated "when government-owned office buildings are available in the several capitals."

## FRATERNAL HOST OF AMERICA TO MEET IN BOSTON

National Congress Aug. 15-18 to Represent Membership of 10,000,000

Approximately 400 officials, representing 90 fraternal benefit societies composing the National Fraternal Congress of America, will meet in annual session at the Hotel Statler, Aug. 15-18. Every state in the Union and several of the Canadian provinces will be represented.

The societies of the Congress have



JOHN C. SNYDER

Of Crawfordsville, Ind., President of National Fraternal Congress of America, Convening in Boston Aug. 15-18.

## AIR LINE TO NEW YORK CARRYING MORE MAIL

Increases in the volume of air mail service between Boston and New York, which is maintained by the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., were reported during the month of July when a 100 per cent service campaign was carried out by the Lines in an effort to send the mail plane through on scheduled time every business day regardless of weather conditions.

An average of 10 pounds of mail per day was carried in January and the volume of mail has since increased to 45 pounds in the outbound plane during July. August, to date, is showing an average of 50 pounds per day. During the month of July only one trip failed of completion when an electrical storm caused the pilot to land in Connecticut.

## NEW ENGLAND GROTTOS TO MEET IN HARTFORD

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9 (Special)—The New England Inter-Grotto Association will hold its eighth annual convention and field day at Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 19 and 20. Thirty-five grottos will meet, with 20,000 members in attendance. Grottos are coming from Hartford, Springfield, Providence, Pittsfield, Fall River, New Haven, Troy, Brooklyn, New York, Mount Vernon and other cities and towns.

A parade will be held on Saturday, Aug. 20, when 3000 prophets will march to the music of 15 bands. There will also be a Mardi Gras night, a barbecue and athletic contest.

## COTTON RECEIPTS GAIN AMONG LOWELL MILLS

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—Receipts of raw cotton in Lowell during July amounted to \$546,000 as against \$425,000 in July of last year, a gain of 721 bales. For the past three months there have been increases in the receipts of raw cotton.

In June this year the receipts totaled 7304 bales as compared with 6434 in June last year and in May this year the receipts were 8788 bales as compared with 5741 in May last year. The total for the past three months has been 21,638 bales as compared with 17,010 bales during the corresponding period of 1926.

## PENSION URGED FOR MRS. WOOD

General Edwards Praises Her Late Husband at Luncheon

A resolution asking Massachusetts representatives in Congress to take steps to procure for Mrs. Wood, wife of the late Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, a pension equal to that which was received by the wife of Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, was proposed by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, former commander of the Yankee Division, today. General Edwards made his recommendation at a luncheon of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion in the Hotel Statler and it was unanimously adopted.

General Edwards, who was called upon to pay tribute to his former comrade, said that General Wood's service to the United States in the Governor-Generalship of the Philippines entailed such a financial burden that a pension should be provided for Mrs. Wood to "keep the home fires burning." The erstwhile leader of the Yankee Division paid tribute to General Wood as a soldier and a friend with whom he had long been associated, "as close," he said, "as any person in the east."

Postal Clerk, 54 Years in Service, Recalls Pioneer Days in Worcester

Frederick W. Chase Finds Many Differences Between Great Organization of Today and Post Office of the '70's Manned by 14 Employees

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 9 (AP)—With a record of 54 years of service, Frederick W. Chase, chief stamp clerk at the Worcester post office, is believed to be one of the postal employees longest in service in Massachusetts if not in New England. He has been chief stamp clerk for 40 years. One of the men in the Worcester postal service when he began his duties at the age of 16 was George Blunt, who served 47 years as a letter carrier before being retired.

Shade trees and hitched posts line Main Street where Mr. Chase began as a clerk in the post office. Those were friendly days, Mr. Chase says, days when business men came to the post office for their mail and everybody was acquainted with each other. Fourteen clerks manned the post office then, and they worked from 5:30 a.m. until 8:30 p.m. The letter carrier was known as "The penny postman," for he was a private and not a Government employee at that time. Mail was hauled to and

from the post office and the railroad station by a single team of horses. "I started on a salary of \$250 a year," said Mr. Chase, "and it was seldom that a clerk ever received more than \$300 a year. Our current wage is paid money of the Civil War days and it was not until the '70's that silver coins were issued. We thought that \$200 or \$300 a day was a big stamp business. Now we take in from \$4000 to \$6000 a day and are known as a million dollar office. On the other hand, we had about 1400 rent boxes then, while today, with the mail delivery system, we have only about 700 boxes for rent.

"We never had a holiday then but it was possible by helping each other on the work to get a few days vacation each year, besides an allowance for special leave."

Mr. Chase has served under six postmasters and was himself acting postmaster for a time. Although eligible for retirement, he is looking forward to many more years of active service because of their rarity as well as

and the executive, auditing, credentials committees will be read and committees appointed.

### Other Speakers to Be Heard

Tuesday afternoon the delegates will be addressed by Dr. Henry A. Baker of Kansas City, John J. King and William O. Richardson, second deputy commissioner of insurance for Massachusetts, and the reports of the committees on legal co-operation and ethics read. In the evening the delegates will embark upon a specially chartered boat to Nantasket Beach for a shore dinner.

Wednesday morning, the reports of commissioners of the state of orders and statistics, statutory legislation, and the bureau of publicity will be read. Henry E. Atwood, Chicago attorney, said to be the outstanding authority on the Constitution of the United States, will also speak. At the afternoon session David J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, is to address the delegates.

The feature of the Thursday program will be an address on the "Near East" by Hill Montague, followed by remaining committee reports, transaction of unfinished business, and the election and installation of officers. After the business session the delegates will be driven to historic parts of Boston, and to Lexington and Concord.

## Girl Reaper Will Defend Her Title

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 9—Entrance of Miss Helen Bernaby of North Danville, N. H., the 20-year-old champion mower, in a hand-mowing contest, to be held at the University of New Hampshire, Aug. 19, was announced here today. Four of Miss Bernaby's close competitors in the 1926 contest have also entered, along with the hope of taking the honor from the young lad who surprised many veteran farmers by her prowess.

George H. Corson of Durham, and V. H. Plummer of Amherst, N. H., runners-up in last year's contest, have entered; also, C. H. Thompson of Stratham, the 86-year-old veteran, who won the prize last year as the oldest mower. Miss Bernaby will also have to compete with Dan Chase of Newport, R. I., and Owen Flanders of Warner, the young man who has just won the championship of Merrimack County, New Hampshire.

Others who have announced their intention of entering the contest this year are: Harry Levey, Laconia, N. H.; Fred Miller, Dover, N. H.; Frank O. Dickinson, Dover, N. H., and George J. Bennett, Keene, N. H.

Manufacturers of scythes in various parts of the country have become interested in the mowing contests and have contributed prizes for the event this year. Expert mowers who are interested in participating in the contest are invited to send in their applications to Ford S. Prince, Extension Service, Durham, N. H.

## BOLSHEVISM SEEN TO BE ON DECLINE

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—Bolshevism as a basis of government is waning in Russia. Dr. Alexander Kaun, professor of Russian history at the University of California at Los Angeles, declared in a recent address here.

Pointing out that compromises with so-called capitalist methods have already modified Bolshevism to a considerable extent, Dr. Kaun said:

"During the last 10 years, Bolshevism has undergone a process of continuous compromise. Such flexibility is unknown in our modern politics.

"The test of Bolshevism came in 1920. Russia had repelled her invaders from every side. Outwardly Bolshevism was safe; but the Russian peasant, no longer faced by danger from foreign invasion, turned capitalist, refused to sacrifice the fruit of his labor, and reduced production. As a consequence, industry became demoralized.

"Lenin saw this danger, and forced his party to beat a retreat. He saw that Russia was not ready for Communism. The peasant was permitted to sell the surplus of his product, and Communism was automatically negated."

The Russian revolution, Dr. Kaun asserted, has undoubtedly proved beneficial, although the country's steady drift toward more capitalist aspirations must, he believes, disconcerting to its most radical elements. The peasants now own 90 per cent of the land, he said, and for the first time in Russia's history a large middle class is beginning to rise.

Monday, Aug. 15, the opening day will be devoted to meeting of the several sections of the Congress, with a reception and ball at the Hotel Statler in the evening. Tuesday the Congress will be formally opened by John C. Snyder, Supreme Chief of the Tribe of Ben Hur, of Crawfordsville, Ind., followed by addresses of welcome by Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols representing Boston.

Greetings from the New England Fraternal Congress will be delivered by Henri T. Ledoux, president, and Stanley H. Pope, vice-president of the national organization, will respond.

Maj. Alfred P. van Someren, president of the Canadian Fraternal Congress, will present greetings from Canada with a response by George W. Miller, past president of the National Congress. Reports of the president, secretary-treasurer,

for their graceful beauty of line are the arm and wing chairs. The Windsor, which received its name because of King of England's love for it, was the chair of the House of Commons. The Windsor is the classic peasant, where he stopped to seek shelter from a storm, which so excited his admiration that he caused some of them to be made for the royal quarters, is another model of which Mr. Allen has a collection.

Windsors are commonly found in New England, as well as in many other eastern states, and are eagerly sought by collectors because of their rugged simplicity and staunch construction.

Possibly one of the most interesting features of Mr. Allen's collection are the six Chippendale fiddle-back dining chairs. These are unique in that it is almost impossible to assemble a complete set of the chairs made by this master or after his best designs. Two Chippendale sofas, both of maple and the "three-back" type, one of maple and the other of mahogany, are also prime examples of early cabinet making. One of these has the claw and ball feet, while the other has the less common "duck foot" leg. Both sets have six legs and are in an excellent stage of preservation. These sofas were made in England, probably about 1760, or possibly a little earlier.

The double wagon seat, typical of New England, New York and Quebec is interesting. These are made of various woods and are fitted with the omni-present rush seats characteristic of the early period. They were placed in the farm wagons when the early settler took his family to "meeting" and at other times occupied places of honor at either side of the wide fireplace.

Mr. Allen has a fine collection of Chippendale chairs in the various styles affected by the early craftsmen. Particularly worthy of notice because of their rarity as well as

and the executive, auditing, credentials committees will be read and committees appointed.

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Yale Man Says Motion Pictures Needed Equally With Text-Book

Professor Knowlton, in First of Two Conferences on Visual Education, Says It Can Never Find Right Place by Being Supplementary

The motion picture should be allowed to replace the textbook to the extent that it is better adapted for instruction of students in history, geography, English, modern languages, and other subjects in which visualization is important. Dr. Daniel C. Knowlton, Yale professor in the first of the two conferences on "Visual Education and Demonstration of Photoplays," held at the new Fogg Museum, Harvard yesterday.

Photoplays, he said, are becoming more and more important in the junior high schools and secondary schools of the country, and almost without exception the newer schools are equipped with a motion-picture machine.

"The importance of moving pictures in education," Dr. Knowlton pointed out, "is the fact that it is the highest form of visual material developed thus far. No other device has succeeded in conveying the same clear picture to the student of history and geography."

Points to Need for Progress

It should always be remembered that content and method of course are interdependent. Each is the outcome of the other. Method has been

stressed in educational subjects, but substance also is essential.

"Until we allow the motion picture to contribute its proper share in the field of school education, we will not make progress in visual education."

Dr. Knowlton referred to the suggestion that the motion picture would replace the textbook entirely, "but this," he said, "is not true. The textbook will not lose its importance. Instruction today is largely from textbook material. Pictures, maps, drama, and visits to the actual site of the event will often serve better than mere reading from the printed page. The motion picture will replace some of the textbook material, and we ought to be willing to go as far as it will carry us. We should give the photoplay a chance which it has never had in the schools, and should not worry about what might happen to the textbook."

Two criteria were set out by Dr. Knowlton for the photoplay in his history. First, it must contain good history, and second, it must satisfy the demands of the modern classroom. He called attention to the fact that the class period is relatively short, usually not more than 45 minutes in

the high schools, and that this would require the story to be told in perhaps three reels.

Thinks Pictures Not Supplementary

"The usual material," he said, "should be used in the classroom for as far as it will go toward instruction, and when the textbook and other older forms of educational material can be used in conjunction. As long as the photoplay is used merely as a supplementary device, there can be no headway in visual education."

Yale University has produced a series of historical films based on the "Chronicles of America" for use in experimenting and discovering the future possibilities of visual education by photoplay. Fifteen films of the entire series have been completed. The first film of the series commences with Columbus. Each deals with an outstanding phase of the development of the American republic. The photoplays are intended to be supplemented by text-book material.

Dr. Knowlton has devoted many years in the field of visual education. He has produced about 55 school maps, and is also the author of "Making History Graphic."

Mr. Knowlton has been on a 6000-mile tour of American schools, having lectured at 17 college summer schools during the past six weeks.

## EDUCATIONAL

**The Parent**

We feel that the character and unfoldment of this department may well be left largely to Monitor parents. Any, doubtless, will have valuable ideas to contribute which they would wish to introduce discussion for others to carry on, or write open letters. At times indeed the column might have the appearance of a parent's "mail bag."

Dear Editor:

I am enjoying the new feature of the Monitor, the Parent column, very much, and find many helpful articles.

I have my eyes especially set for articles about boys. I have three boys, ages 5, 8, and 12 years.

Maybe there are other mothers who have boys 12 years old who get so interested in games that they forget to come home in time for 6 o'clock dinner, so I'll tell you my experience. My boy is on the soccer team, baseball team, also plays football, tennis, and swims. He was chosen with some other boys to represent his school in the track meet of the city schools. Almost every night there was a practice on hand.

Several evenings we sat down to dinner without him. We tried many ways to correct this. His father threatened to make him drop out of the teams. One Wednesday evening he came in smiling and dusty at 6:45. He had only until 7:30 to eat dinner, bathe, dress, and get to church. A duty was waiting for him to perform at church, so we were all too busy helping and hurrying him to correct him.

The next morning he read with me for a while and then we talked things over. I said to him, "You know in your chorus work at school it is very necessary for each pupil to sing his part in the right time to make for harmony. You also know that when you come home you expect to find me here, and your meals on time. What if when you came home I were visiting at some of the neighbors and dinner were not started, and this happened two or three times a week? Now, son, it is just as important for each one of us to do our part in the right time in our home, to make for harmony."

He looked at me in surprise. I believe this is the first time he ever felt that he had an important part to play in the harmony of our home. The next day when he started off for practice I said, "Don't be a discord today." From then on he was on time. He has also been more thoughtful of his father and me, and is loving about waiting on his brothers. Children like to feel they are needed and appreciated.

I would like to hear from other mothers of boys.

(Mrs.) S. T. M.

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Friend:

Words fail to tell my gratitude for the things I have already found in the Parent column of the Monitor, and now we have "Mail Bag."

I have just been reading the contributions in the issue of July 19 and am so glad to hear that other "grown-ups" love the children's stories. I find so many simple statements of ideas that help me in working out everyday problems. Being a parent of three boys I have use for them.

Your statement, "The parent quality of thought wherever it may be," reveals the unselved thought of parenthood. If all those who come in contact with children realized that they have a very definite responsibility in the matter we would no doubt see improvement in the entire

L. H. H.

## The Co-operative Cottage Plan for Self-Supporting Students

Minneapolis, Minn.  
Special Correspondence  
**S**ELF-SUPPORTING women students living in co-operative cottages have, for several years, stood at the head of scholarship records at the University of Minnesota. Authorities observing this situation have agreed that these accomplishments have not been merely accidental, and have determined that the co-operative cottage plan shall be permanently incorporated in the university's housing arrangements.

Annie Dudley Blitz, dean of women, points out many reasons why the co-operative cottages so successfully meet the needs of the women student working her way through college. By doing a part of their own housework, and by having supplies furnished at cost by the university, the cottage students are enabled to reduce expenses to a minimum. The similarity of the interests and points of view of these students leads to a helpful group point of view and a wholesome and sympathetic social life. The effect is salutary, because the students have no reason to develop feelings of inferiority; or on the other hand, their eagerness for educational advantages is encouraged. Conditions are such as to enliven, rather than thwart, their determination.

The co-operative cottage idea was started 12 years ago. At present there are five such residences, in which about 60 girls live at a yearly cost of approximately \$270 each. They pay \$10 a month for their rooms and \$20 a month for three meals a day. Each of the two large cottages has a cook and a dining room, but residents of the three small cottages share the same dining room. Electricity and heat are furnished by the university at cost, and many food supplies are obtained economically from the university farm. Each cottage has a chamber, usually a member of the family. Estimates show that cost of living in the co-operative houses is more than \$100 a year cheaper than in the women's dormitory. All the cottages are on or near the campus, and are owned by the university.

The houses, all of them simple frame buildings, were acquired when property adjoining the campus was purchased in pursuance of the university's building programs. There were a number of dwellings on the property, which were to be rented until the time should come for them to be torn down to make place for college buildings. Presently the students' section of the Faculty Women's Club asked why some of the houses should not be set aside for co-operative ventures in housekeeping. The administration saw the point.

Elizabeth Northrup Cottage, now set aside for women students in the medical school, was established in 1914. A housekeeper who could cook was employed, a member of the university staff was invited to live there as chaperon, and nine girls, recommended by the dean of women, were invited to start the experiment. It was a success from the first. The only major change that has been

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Perennial Poetry of the Flight

**R**ECENT triumphs in the air have evoked an outburst of poetic celebration which no other events in our time have inspired. Song alone can voice the sense of exultation which has swept the world. Overnight the press has disclosed poets unknown before, and stirring strains are heard amid the sober prose of the day's news. For

This is earth's high holiday. Romance is here! Make way! Make way!

Every note of courage, daring, heroism is sounded as the heart responds to sheer victory over danger. And all of the heroism of the past seems caught up in the strain. Some poetic spokesmen describe in rhapsody the new "coursers-of-the-air," as James Ball Naylor, who gives the airplane a voice:

I'm the buoyant, agile and free Final craft of the powers that be; And I swoop and I swerve—

And I circle and curve—I'm the ship of the Uppermost Sea, With my white sails outspread, and my prow

Pointing high o'er the luminous bough Of the cloud mountains, I cleave my way through the sky;

I'm the marvel of Nineteen-and-Now.

Likewise a number of memorable poems express the unity of heroic tradition in all times. Oliver Herford's "Who Ride?" Stella Lethbridge has assembled those dauntless ones who have seen a vision of a great goal.

He does not guess, the quiet-eyed, As he goes by in his young pride, Who ride beside! Who ride beside! Who come to town today!

But strain your eyes and you may know Their shining faces lifted so, Those dreamers out of long ago Who ride with him today!

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Sea-close behind the clear-eyed lad There's Lancelot and Galahad And Arthur, all in silver clad— They come to town today!

And smiling on the unafraid, Leading the joyous cavalcade, With flashing sword unsheathed, the Maid.

She comes to town today!

And, "He is one of us!" they cry, "Who dared the sea, who dared the sky— Who dared his own wild dream to try! We follow him today!"

No mere boasting of modern superiority have I found in these poems. And no mere national pride. Somehow we have caught a larger sense of significance. In his magnificent poem, "The Lyric Deed," Neillard voices this strain of release and fulfillment:

I'm the buoyant, agile and free Final craft of the powers that be; And I swoop and I swerve—

And I circle and curve—I'm the ship of the Uppermost Sea, With my white sails outspread, and my prow

Pointing high o'er the luminous bough Of the cloud mountains, I cleave my way through the sky;

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Wings and the Boy I sing.

But more than heroism is the spirit of aspiration which has moved humanity. In the eloquent verses, "Who Ride?" Stella Lethbridge has assembled those dauntless ones who have seen a vision of a great goal.

He does not guess, the quiet-eyed, As he goes by in his young pride,

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Who ride with him today!

Wings and the Boy I sing.

At last, he thus reminds us, man has not so much won a victory over space as won freedom from his own sense of bondage.

This poetry of flight so recently chanting its rhapsody in universal color, is as old as history and much older than all surviving record.

When the Psalmist sang of the wings of the morning he was but voicing the immortal longing for the freedom of birds.

The Greeks embodied aspiration as well as warning in the daring figure of Icarus and likewise in Phaeton driving his winged horses through the skies. The Hindus

preserve the belief in an aerial man-made chariot with which was an ancient race in war. In fact, it would be hard to find an ancient people which did not cherish some story of mythical heroes endowed with some means of flight. In more recent times, also, uncouth poets have confessed a yearning for the wings of the bird.

Everywhere in every age the spirit of quest has found highest expression in the figure of soaring through the air. And now, at last, after centuries of experiment and desire man explores the sky not merely with telescope and imagination: his wings actually beat the air and defy the four winds of heaven. So it is not only the flights across the sea which have inspired the poets of the present hour. In achievement of universal desire a sense of deep kinship seems at last realized. With widest international significance Mr. Gillies catches the meaning of the most recent events:

Age hears, and old dreams waken; Youth hears, and vows anew; Man's common kinship rallies And joy and pride undo Misunderstanding's mischief; Prejudice's wrongs—

God send, at need, the voices To sing for us such songs!

Apparently it is the song of the lyric deed that he means, but the deed becomes truly vocal on the poet's lips. He alone can most perfectly perceive the inwardness of the deed, he alone preserves its true glory.

Now comes the announcement that an enterprising publisher will award prizes for the best unprinted poems celebrating the recent flights. It is a legitimate competition. But those who are our poetic spokesmen have already made their flights, and noble flights they have been. They have written not for a prize but out of the heart of humanity, and have enthused me in me, for one, a new hope for American poetry. After our misgivings that in a mechanized, standardized society stifles the breath of song, can it be that the human expression of aspiration through the machine will open new vistas and point the way to lyric values in a civilization that seems grossly unpoetic? Let our poets prove their heritage.

The Spanish housewife of the middle classes is an honest soul, and lovable. She is proud of her home, even if it be no more than tiny little also. She will labour in it day after day in complete contentment.

She loves cleanliness and order, and is not afraid to work with her servants in kitchen or parlour. Between her and those who serve there is a curious relationship, that does not admit of familiarity but is based upon a common measure of respect and appreciation for services rendered.

The servant trouble hardly exists in Spain where you find men

and women serving the house with the fidelity of watch-dogs, prosperous in the day of their employer's prosperity, and contentedly shabby when the sun does not shine upon those they serve. It would not be too much to say that in many of the serving class all the virtues that endear the Spaniard to those who have the good fortune to know him intimately seem to find a home.—From "Home Life in Spain," by S. L. BEN-SUSAN.

In Fresno

The stars hang low above the weighted vineyards,

The moon runs slowly down the stream of trees,

I reach my hand to catch a drifting shadow

And slip into wet silver to my knees;

Bright ripples break around me in clear silence,

I wade along the river's flowing grass,

Plucking a cluster, crystal-sweet and purple,

Remembering the springtime as I pass.

—EDOUARD LOU WALTON, in "Poems."

Rest Harrow

Out of the cells and street, to be

The breather of the turnpike hours,

The lord of lane, the thane of tree,

Gathering the village days like flowers.

To come at last to one calm place\*

Whose dials measure time by sleep,

A plunge of gardens dim with grace

Of sycamore shadows, deep—

There far from tides of thought and speech

To rest remote from time and toll,

The tenant of the thatching beech,

The franklin of a dreaming soil.

—LEWIS SPENCE, quoted in The Poetry Review.

## Calcutta's Best Month

A cloudless sky overhead, the sun a merciless ball of fire, the temperature anything between ninety-four and one hundred degrees, the month May, and the place Calcutta. How foolish of me to visit this "City of Palaces" just now! was my first thought on alighting from the Howrah in the early hours of a steamy morning in the first week in May.

Calcutta in May is a delight and joy to the eye, a delight so great that it more than compensates for any bodily trials and discomforts. Nature chooses, this month to deck Calcutta in her best, and all the great flowering trees on the Maidan, bordering her streets, and in the squares, have donned their May garbments of flower and leaf, and such gorgeous and lovely garments they are!

The Maidan was ablaze with color! Great splashes of vivid scarlet showed where giant palcianas had burst into bloom. One glimpsed every now and then the beautiful mauve blossom of the lagerstroemia rising erect from their glossy green leaves, and there were flowering cassias everywhere. Such a pageantry of color, scarlet and rose, purple and gold! Do those who ride in "the City of Palaces" year in and year out get used to all this loveliness, and does it not strike the visitor?

This extravagance of blossom and leaves—all so unexpectedly. The trees shed their old garments, and clothe themselves anew, all in the course of a few days, and one suddenly realizes that these great flowering giants have drowned themselves in color. The gold moths are especially gorgeous in their new frocks of flaming scarlet, and they flaunt their frocks just as gayly as "Mohr the Peacock" does his gaudy plumage. Two particularly lovely giants stood amongst the

gigantic gold moths, their great outspreading branches a sheet of colorful splendor, and one so red that it looked as if it were rioting in joy.

The purple of the lagerstroemias was not anything so vivid, but how lovely they were with their erect mauve heads rising above the foliage rather like the bloom of the chasteaum, and in such masses of blossoms that each tree looked like a great bouquet. Loveliest of all, however, were the cassias in the streets and squares, with the delicious pink of apple blossom, and the gold of laburnum.

In truth a wonderful month! Color everywhere! Nature!

In one of the streets a house was nearly drowned in pink blossom. A huge cassia on the front lawn, almost up against the house, with great drooping branches, was a bloom from trunk to tip, and such a weight

of blossom that the branches seemed unable to bear the load. Still further on there was another cassia literally showering its golden wealth on the ground below, in a mass of gold, and each passing gust of wind, and how beautiful it was! One felt that Midas must have touched it in passing, making it all agitter with gold, the blossom not unlike that of the laburnum, but how much more golden, with great hanging sprays touched with the tender green of young leaf. Above it all was a blazing sun, and all about a great heat, yet green nature was living riotously and gorgeously.

Things of such beauty must bring lasting joy, and when far away in other lands and under other skies one thinks of Calcutta and its places one will recall with a more vivid and joyous memory its trees clothed in their May beauty of blossom and leaf.

## God's Approval Better Than Popularity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

one's neighbors, in, and out of, the home. In a word, the teachings of this Science prove that unselfish love is the means of happiness and peace.

In another statement Mrs

# Theatrical News of the World

## An Australian Tour

### Sunny Hours of a Theatrical Experience—V

By KATHERINE GREY  
M Y TOUR of Australia brought me many charming experiences. In America I had not been successful, financially, for several seasons, and was pretty much in debt when the offer came to go to Australia. After two years of weeks spent under the management of J. C. Williamson, in some ways it seemed a wrench to go so far away, but I accepted, as it was a way of continuous work and a means to pay my debts. Mr. Williamson gave me a generous contract, even providing for the salary and traveling expenses of the woman who had been my companion for years, and whose devotion and help were beyond words. Alida von Berenczetz was one of those rare persons whose unselfish life work seemed to be as guide, philosopher and friend to another's career. I know she helped me to correct many faults, and her taste and her knowledge were always at my service.

She was with me during one of my engagements with Mansfield, and he told me once that it was what she had told him of the production of "Peter Gynt" in her own country (she was a Swede) that inspired him to put that play in his repertoire. Well, having gone through some of the fair weather with me, she did not desert when difficulties arose. She knew all about my financial affairs and agreed to go with me to Australia, for, after settling my affairs as best I could, having arranged with my lawyer to have half of each check sent from Australia until my debts were paid, there was very little cash in hand for two women to start on a trip that would take them 10,000 miles from home.

After our steamer tips, etc., were paid, we arrived in Australia with not quite 20 American dollars between us. My contract called for my first appearance two weeks after the date of the arrival of the steamer. Mr. Williamson met us at Sydney and told me he had arranged for us to live at a small hotel in the residential part of the city, where our rooms had been taken for the season, and all arrangements about late breakfast, early dinner and supper after the play had been included. I was especially grateful for this when I found he had decided to postpone my opening for a month! Six weeks to live before salary day, and not quite \$20 in hand!

I had to make many excuses, for immediately people called and all kinds of entertainment were offered; but I was in this queer financial box, and was anxious about how they would like me as an actress, before I accepted any hospitality. So you can imagine my relief and delight when the end of my third week in Sydney, a telegram message from the office asked if I would come down for my salary, or should they send it out? Mr. Williamson never thought of not paying my salary, although I was not acting, so for four weeks I received my weekly envelope while I waited to appear before an Australian audience; and I think it meant more to me than any other salary I had ever earned.

When the opening night finally came and I found a general welcome awaiting me, and such fine support from the Australian actors in the company, it certainly made me very eager to do my best. Mr. Williamson came back after the first act and said it was all right, that Sydney liked the play and the new player. Later on in that week at a supper Mr. Williamson gave, something led me to tell the story of my dilemma when I had arrived. People laughed, of course, and it passed on; but the next day Mr. Williamson asked me to come down to the office. He discovered that he had known my grandfather in the early days in California.

"Kathie," he said (so Californians usually call me), "was that a true story you told last night, or just a good story?" When I told him it was true, he and his partner, Mr. Ramacciotti, went into my financial situation in detail and they offered to send the entire amount of my indebtedness to my lawyer in New York, and let me pay them back from my weekly salary at my own convenience. Of course I accepted this generous help, and was so glad when, after six months, Mr. Williamson told me that the engagement paid him well and he wanted me to remain a second year.

Before that second year's contract commenced my loyal companion, Alida Von Berenczetz, had passed on. I felt her going terribly, and once more I was to experience Mr. Williamson's consideration and kindness.

He gave me his entire vacation, aside on full salary, and I went quite away from the theater-world and visited an Australian sheep station in New South Wales.

The owners were friends I had made during my first Melbourne engagement. Most of the day was spent on a small train, frequently stopping, even once to allow the passengers to get tea, and arriving late in the afternoon at a bush town, Demiliquin, where we spent the night. Early the next morning we started out in a buggy whose broad seat held the three of us. We'd a good pair of horses, and part of the time we kept to the roads, but as often across the paddocks until we reached a lone house where we lunched and changed horses, and arrived at my friend's house at sunset.

I think the nearest station (as they call what we call ranch) was 14 miles down the river, and we carried miles and miles from any railroad or town. When tea was over and I was taken to my room, luggage had been unpacked, and a maid came to draw the bath and help me dress for dinner. My friend told me later that while she loved living in the bush—her husband was an Oxford man and her two sons were entered at one of the colleges there—she felt she should hold to the conventions, as well as the courtesies of English life.

In the morning everyone was in riding clothes, for whatever one rode, drove, motored or walked, riding trousers and boots were most con-

venient. After breakfast, off we went, morning of exercise and such delightful and rare sight-seeing—kangaroos jumping about, cockatoos of brilliant plumage and large grey birds called Native Companion, who are usually seen in three's—father, son, mother, and later in the day, really at night, the call of the Kokoburra or laughing jackass. Trees few and far between, except an occasional clump of eucalyptus—"gums" they are more commonly called there). Lunch was prepared in the open.

Once I saw a mob of 10,000 sheep moved from one paddock to another, and the shearing was on while I was there. Another day, we rode to the "out-rider's" cabin—a tiny place miles from anywhere else, where usually just one man stays and watches the sheep. At the Homestead, as the big house is called, after dinner, there was always music, billiards, bridge, dancing, and one night when we heard the whistle of a river steamer, our host took along half a dozen of us.



Katherine Grey as Mme. Butterfly.

climbed aboard and went down the river to the next station, where we spent the night, and motored back next day.

Station houses seem to be able to take care of any number of unexpected guests, without the least trouble. The steamer burned wood, and the sparks lighting the dark night were very lovely; the gum trees seemed ghostly, and the laugh of the Kokoburra was the only sound we heard. It was weird and yet beautiful. After I came back to America these same friends urged me to come out again, this time just for a visit and stay month or a year. True Australian hospitality!

In Australia there are no Saturday matinées, everyone either goes to the track, or sailing—races of all sorts being very popular. There is never

course no Sunday performances. So usually, Saturday night, after the play, a party of us would start out in a motor for a week-end seeing of the surrounding country. Once we nearly came a cropper. We were four Americans, and we started up to the Blue Mountains, and then on to the Jenolan Caves; half way there Sunday afternoon—fire trouble, fire in the car, seemingly all the things that can occur to delay one, held us up, and it was after dark when we reached Jenolan.

While we were at dinner the chauffeur came and said: "I am sorry, Miss Grey, but I don't think I can get you home before Tuesday or Wednesday." I said, "telephone for another car." There's no telephone, and the nearest railroad 20 or 40 miles away! We certainly seemed in a fix, but a gentleman who had recognized us—hearing of our dilemma—said he would drive us over to the railroad and flag the train in the morning, and so we gave the performance as usual on Monday night.

Before that second year's contract commenced my loyal companion, Alida Von Berenczetz, had passed on. I felt her going terribly, and once more I was to experience Mr. Williamson's consideration and kindness.

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It has always been my habit, when possible, to live outside the city in which I am acting, and in Auckland we were able to do this. We crossed the ferry, after the performance each night, and drove a couple of miles to a tiny hotel that had grounds running down to the sea. So, again, a swim was possible before breakfast.

In Christchurch I stayed out of the stage, while decorative in themselves, were also excellent devices for contrasting conflict and opposition, and for grouping picturesquely king and cardinal, each with his respective retainers. Dramatically effective, too, was the "recess" or narrow raised

"Steamboat Bill" under the direction of Charles Riesner.

Universal has at last completed the photographing of the screen version of Harriet Beecher Stowe's story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the production of which was started in January, 1926. The company has been through a variegated assortment of problems since starting under the direction of Harry Pollard. Exterior scenes were made at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Natchez, Miss. Universal is planning to make this one of its most important screen gestures. The featured players include Margarita Fischer, Arthur Edmund Carew, Lucien Littlefield, James B. Lowe, J. Gordon Russell, Gertrude Astor and George Siegmund.

A Hollywood invasion of England was launched recently when Herbert Brenon and his company went abroad to film scenes for Warwick Deeping's novel, "Sorrell and Son." The company will work in London, Cambridge, University College, and Oxford of England. The players who accompanied Mr. Brenon include H. B. Warner, Norman Trevor, Mickey McBan and Mary Nolan.

"A Romance of Old Spain" will be D. W. Griffith's first production for United Artists, instead of Karl Vollmöller's story, "La Pava." The production will be a costume picture with medieval Spain as the background. Estelle Taylor will play the leading female rôle.

Another motion picture star has gone collegiate. Buster Keaton, rugged in the latest campus finery, pens his solemn course through "College" with hilarious results.

W. C. Fields and Chester Conklin, Paramount's newest comedy team, will launch their joint career in a story of circus life, called "The Side Show," written by Percy Heath and Donald Davis, son of Owen Davis.

With a carload of "props" and a Pullman coach full of dramatic and technical talent, Donald Crisp, the director, has gone to West Point to make exterior scenes for William Boyd's first starring picture, "The West Pointer." The cast includes Bessie Love and Louis Barthauze.

"Trolawney" Wells' Arthur Wing Pinero's stage drama, has been purchased by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer as a starring vehicle for Norma Shearer. Sydney Franklin will direct it.

Vera Reynolds' next picture will be "The Main Event," an original story by Paul Allison, to be made by William K. Howard.

Glen Tryon is to be starred by Universal in a comedy called "The Flying Nut," written by Harry O. Hoyt, and to be directed by William J. Craft.

Ralph Forbes, the English actor, has been selected to play opposite

Lillian Gish in the screen version of Channing Pollock's play, "The Enemy."

Fred Astaire will direct.

Forrest Tucker is to make his

debut in "The Trail of '98."

In this picture Miss Gish

will appear in modern costume for the first time since "Hearts of the World" in 1918.

"Rose-Marie" recently celebrated at His Majesty's Theater, Melbourne, its first year's run in Australia. It began in Sydney and after breaking the duration record for a musical comedy was staged in Melbourne where it has been running since Feb. 28, and is still popular. Miss Harriet Bennett, a California actress who was engaged in England, Mitchell Lewis, Arnold Kent, Frank Reicher and Raoul Paoli. John Waters is directing. Another interesting town has been built along the shores of the Sacramento River, where Buster Keaton is making a comedy of river life called

### Hollywood Notes

#### Hollywood

##### Special Correspondence

PICTURE-MAKING companies are scattered from one end of California to the other, making exterior scenes for the autumn lists of releases, and, incidentally, building quite a number of new temporary towns to serve as backgrounds. One of the largest of these new towns is named Sabre and is located on the coast sand dunes about 200 miles from here, with a population of over 1000. The entire population will be employed in the making of the picture "Bear Sabre," a melodrama of the foreign legion, which Paramount is making. Among the leading players in the picture are Noah Beery, William Powell, Gary Cooper, Evelyn Brent, Joan Standish, Mitchell Lewis, Arnold Kent, Frank Reicher and Raoul Paoli. John Waters is directing. Another interesting town has been built along the shores of the Sacramento River, where Buster Keaton is making a comedy of river life called

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WEST COAST

EAST COAST

Via Havana



## COTTON REPORT CHANGES CLOTH MARKET TREND

### Advance in Goods Prices Follows Sharp Rise in Raw Material

**NEW BEDFORD.** Mass., Aug. 8.—(Special)—Unsettlement of values that threatened primary cotton goods markets last week due to the big drop in New York cotton futures, was obviated when cotton future prices began to move again following the publication Monday of the latest government crop estimate which indicated a crop of approximately 13,500,000 bales, fully 1,000,000 bales less than the cotton trade generally has been expecting.

The government estimate completely reversed the situation in the various cotton goods markets, and vindicated the action of most large distributors of cotton goods who have been steadily moving prices upward, both in the gray goods markets and in finished goods lines.

The favorable market sentiment begotten by the favorable crop weather the last two weeks caused heavy declines and wide fluctuations in the cotton future markets during the last 10 days, but did not affect the trend of all cotton goods markets. The government crop estimate has settled all uncertainties of this sort for the present, and the market this week is now in a position for further progress.

#### Denims More Firm

Despite the hesitation which has characterized all cotton goods buyers during the last few days, there has been a very active buying interest reported throughout gray goods and finished goods markets. Denim continues to hold its strongest position, and its strongest position they have enjoyed for a number of years. Although prices have been advanced 2½c from the low, goods have been moving very freely and opinion is that the final quarter is likely to see a basis around 15c or even higher.

Gingham, however, have been slow, and the demand has prevented proper pricing, so that present levels are only half a cent above the low. The further advancing of price figures, which was started by at least one factor more than a week ago, did not affect the market.

Cotton goods markets were inactive. Offerings of substantial quantities of goods at second hand were made a sixteenth of an eighth under general quotations by first hands, and such trading as was done went through on these lower levels, which were met by first hand sellers toward the end of the week. It was not until the government crop report that there was any active and sustained gray goods demand.

#### Prices Generally Firm

Stocks of cotton goods were bought at 7½c both from first and second hands, and at the close of the week spot goods were obtained at this figure, though most first hands were asking 7½c for spots and near by, and 8c for forward deliveries. Stocks of 60x60s were quoted at 8¾c for reasonably quick goods, but first-hand pieces seemed to hold firmly at 6½c. For 39-inch 65x72, 8¾c was the price for August goods, and 8¾c for spots, while some forward deliveries of October goods were quoted at 8½c.

Sheeting was virtually flat, and in the absence of dealing it was hard to tell just what constituted the lowest at which business could be done. The 37-inch 4-yard goods were offered at 8½c, and 100% counts on the previous week's level, but no substantial business was done.

Some interest in pajama checks was reported, due to the great number of looms that have been diverted to pajama manufacture. For the 5½ yard goods 7c was asked, and the 4½s ranged from 8½c to 9¾c, while finer counts were priced around 10c.

In the fine goods division of the market there was steady demand for fabrics, mostly in similar fabrics. Desirous of trading in the plainer constructions was done at very close prices.

Rayon and cotton mixtures and cotton and silk goods continue to be popular, and fine goods, such as those in New Bedford, are now running a large loomage on such goods.

#### New-York Bank Stocks

Bid Ask	Bid Ask
America... 360 380	Harriman... 650
Am. Un... 230 245	Hanover... 1330 1800
Bass U... 580	Lafayette... 160 170
Bk Yorktn... 156 165	Liberty... 295 305
Bowery &... 630	Longacre... 245 255
East Tr... 230	Mcn... 150 160
Brown Pk... 220	Melrose... 150 165
Bronx Nat... 530	Mechanics... 345 355
Chester E... 230	Montreal... 150 160
Continental... 275	N.Y. Public... 640 650
Corp. Exch... 530	Prospect... 150
Cosmopolitan... 450	Ridge... 150 160
Chase... 530 540	Montauk... 600
Chen Ph... 473	Mutual... 675
Chemical... 590	N.Y. Nat... 400 430
Cit... 1090 5961	New N... 200
Colonial... 1000 1200	People's N... 730
Commerce... 625	Park... 575
Continental... 275	Port Morris... 175
Farm Corp... 530	Prospect... 150
Corp. Exch... 530	Public... 640 650
Cosmopolitan... 450	Prospect... 150
East Tr... 230	Ridge... 150 160
Brown Pk... 220	Ridge... 150 160
Bronx Co... 320	Ridge... 150 160
Brooklyn Co... 320	Ridge... 150 160
Brooklyn... 1090 1100	Ridge... 150 160
Captain... 230	Ridge... 150 160
Chase... 530 540	Ridge... 150 160
Chen Ph... 473	Ridge... 150 160
Chemical... 590	Ridge... 150 160
Cit... 1090 5961	Ridge... 150 160
Colonial... 1000 1200	Ridge... 150 160
Commerce... 625	Ridge... 150 160
Continental... 275	Ridge... 150 160
Farm Corp... 530	Ridge... 150 160
Corp. Exch... 530	Ridge... 150 160
Cosmopolitan... 450	Ridge... 150 160
East Tr... 230	Ridge... 150 160
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Bronx Co... 320	Ridge... 150 160
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Continental... 275	Ridge... 150 160
Farm Corp... 530	Ridge... 150 160
Corp. Exch... 530	Ridge... 150 160
Cosmopolitan... 450	Ridge... 150 160
East Tr... 230	Ridge... 150 160
Brown Pk... 220	Ridge... 150 160
Bronx Co... 320	Ridge... 150 160
Brooklyn Co... 320	Ridge... 150 160
Brooklyn... 1090 1100	Ridge... 150 160
Captain... 230	Ridge... 150 160
Chase... 530 540	Ridge... 150 160
Chen Ph... 473	Ridge... 150 160
Chemical... 590	Ridge... 150 160
Cit... 1090 5961	Ridge... 150 160
Colonial... 1000 1200	Ridge... 150 160
Commerce... 625	Ridge... 150 160
Continental... 275	Ridge... 150 160
Farm Corp... 530	Ridge... 150 160
Corp. Exch... 530	Ridge... 150 160
Cosmopolitan... 450	Ridge... 150 160
East Tr... 230	Ridge... 150 160
Brown Pk... 220	Ridge... 150 160
Bronx Co... 320	Ridge... 150 160
Brooklyn Co	



## NEW QUESTIONS COMING BEFORE RADIO ARBITERS

One Case Presents Issue of Educational Programs vs. Advertising

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Three legal precedents of importance in the radio world are to be established this week.

With two of the three public hearings scheduled for the coming week involving entirely new issues, the Federal Radio Commission expects to decide on some points that will make "history" for the commission, H. A. Bellows said.

One of the questions to be decided is whether a station may be constructed in a location where residents object. Station WICC made application to the Federal Radio Commission for a permit to remove their radio-casting plant from Bridgeport, Conn., to Sport Hill, Conn.

**Indiana Claims a Place**

The application was granted but the community of Sport Hill objected to the erection of the station claiming that it was a "public nuisance" and that owners of radio sets in Sport Hill would not be able to receive any station other than the one in the community.

The second problem that confronts the commission is a small but old and well-established station asking for a better wavelength and an increase in power from 250 watts to 1000 watts with the option of a future increase to 5000 watts.

Station WBPM of Indianapolis, Ind., claims that under the Radio Act the commission must make an equal distribution of power and wavelengths throughout the country and that there is no first-class station in the State of Indiana. The wave station is asking for a Chicago wavelength, but testimony will be introduced by witnesses from Chicago to show that it will be more in the interest of the public if WBPM is granted the requested wavelength of 1000 kilocycles.

**College Station Involved**

The third "contest" before the commission this week will be between Station WSUI of the Iowa State College and Station KMA of the May Seed Company, Omaha, Neb. The commission will have the problem of deciding which is more to the benefit of the public—educational programs or direct advertising such as the programs radiocast over Station KMA.

Station KMA is entirely a commercial station, deriving profits from naming products and prices over the air for different firms, among them a tanning company which has been charged with misrepresentations. The station is asking for the wavelength of Station WSUI, 620 kilocycles.

The commission has issued an order requiring that when stations radiocast phonograph or player-piano music they shall clearly announce with such a number the fact that it is a mechanical reproduction and not an original rendition. Failure to do this is characterized as working in effect a fraud upon the listening public and will make an offending station liable to a fine of not more than \$500.



**One Family**

*Special Correspondence*

IT WAS near the Jardin du Luxembourg, in a small hotel mostly occupied by American visitors. Among them, however, was a French girl who, after spending 14 years in America, had just returned to her own country to find many changes caused by the war.

One evening, round the table d'hôte, when the conversation drifted to the pastimes of things in general, the French girl happened to mention how disappointing it would be to repeat a treat she used to have, as a child, and which she had promised herself again whenever she should return to France. This treat, she explained, consisted of a 4 o'clock visit to one of the many patisseries on the Grands Boulevards, where a chocolate éclair or a cherry tart used to cost only 2 sous, and one could afford to choose two or three different kinds from their tempting varieties. Now they were so much higher!

These remarks had been casually made, only to show what a difference the French girl had found, in even small things, after 14 years of absence. But the next afternoon, when alone in her room, someone knocked at the door.

Opening it, she found an American girl, a perfect stranger, who had evidently overheard the conversation at the table the night before. She held out a plate covered with the most appetizing French pastries.

"I wanted you to have your long-looked-for treat," said she simply.

**VERMONT UNIVERSITY INCREASES FEE \$25**

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 9 (Special)—Increased operating costs, improved physical plant and larger instructional staff make it necessary to charge a larger fee for tuition at the University of Vermont hereafter, it is announced by the officials of the institution. The increase is to be \$25 a semester.

In the teacher-training course no tuition will be collected from Vermont students who are to teach in this State, as the State pays \$100 a semester, and to encourage such students the university remits the balance of the tuition, \$27.50 a semester. The number in the teacher-training group has steadily increased, but this year the State Board of Education, because of lack of funds, has limited the number of students who are to receive the benefit of state aid to 160. In the college of arts, sciences, engineering and agriculture the tuition will be \$127.50 a semester.

In order to assist students in the three upper classes loan funds will be made available by the university. During the past six years the institution has lent students and has preceived loans for them to the amount of about \$300,000.

## Sunset Stories

**Uncle Henry Pig Makes a Parting Gift**

FOR ALL the uncles everywhere was not rich enough to buy two express wagons at once. But the ice cream cones were very pleasant, and they soon forgot all about the express wagon.

So Uncle Henry stayed another week, and then he had to pack up and go on his way. The station bus took him to the train, and Mr. and Mrs. Pig and Percy Pig and Edward Elephant said good-bye and waved their handkerchiefs until it was out of sight. But hardly had it gone when real express wagon stopped at the gate, and a real expressman got out with a large bundle, with letters



**Uncle Henry Was Standing Between Them.**

"If I were rich, Percy," said Edward, "I would go right in this shop and buy you that beautiful wagon."

"That's almost just what I was thinking myself, Edward," said Percy. "Only what I was thinking was that if I were rich I would go in and buy you that wagon."

"Those are both noble thoughts, my dear boys," said Uncle Henry. "If I were rich I would go in this shop and buy each of you a wagon. But I fear that two wagons would exceed my means. So we will now walk on to the candy store and I will buy each of you an ice cream cone."

"And one for yourself too, Uncle Henry," said Percy and Edward.

"And one for myself too," said Uncle Henry.

Percy and Edward were a little disappointed because Uncle Henry owned half a one together.

## BOARD WOULD REGULATE SALE OF TICKETS

**Theatrical Attorney Suggests New Plan to Halt Speculation**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
NEW YORK, Aug. 8—A new and comprehensive plan for regulating the sale of theater tickets has just been proposed by Joseph P. Bickerton Jr., theatrical attorney, and for the last year arbiter between the producing managers and the Dramatists' Guild.

The most distinctive feature of Mr. Bickerton's plan is the provision for a board of control which would include a representative of the public whose authority would be equal to that of the representatives of the theater. The representative of the public would be appointed by the Mayor and would be authorized to bring violations to public attention so that suitable action might be taken.

**Many Persons Concerned**

In making the proposal public Mr. Bickerton asserted that any project for safeguarding the sale of theater tickets should include "every component part" of the theater.

Since box office receipts affect not only box office men and managers, but also the "federal government, the state government and others," Mr. Bickerton declared that "those vitally affected, including the public, must be considered and protected in any plan for the control of tickets based on the idea of elimination of existing conditions to insure success."

Criticizing the plans to end theater ticket speculation now under consideration, he asserted that "none of the suggested plans have the roots of success," and continued:

"They can succeed only if on their responsible board of control there is an appointed of the Treasurers' Club of America, representing the box office men of New York City; an appointee of the ticket agencies; an appointee of the Actors' Equity Association; an appointee of the Dramatists' Guild of the Authors' League; an appointee of the producing managers; an appointee of the theater operators or managers, and an appointee of the public. The last appointee should be named by the Mayor or otherwise, as he sees fit and have power to bring violations to notice for action."

A control committee organized on this basis would operate "to establish the required checks and balances and success is self-evident," Mr. Bickerton said. "Failure can occur only through lack of sincerity on the part of those interested in the business or profession of the theaters."

**Employment Service—Men**

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—Men





# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### A Larger Locarno?

THE revival of the proposal to extend the Locarno accords, which have proved their worth in the case of France and Germany, to the central European countries and to the Balkans, has, perhaps, been given insufficient attention. This proposal is understood to emanate from M. Briand, and that it should thus be sponsored is a happy augury of its successful fulfillment.

It is, of course, not new. Two years ago, when the Locarno pacts were framed, it was generally agreed that, excellent as they were in themselves, they were not a sufficient guarantee of European peace. They were limited to the western frontiers of Germany, with the application of the method of arbitration to Germany's eastern frontiers and to various disputes which might arise in the western part of Europe. It was then declared that, though a beginning had been made, the end was not attained. It was resolved that if the Locarno pacts gave good results, other pacts which, for the sake of convenience, might also be called Locarno pacts, should be concluded.

Recent events have shown that problems other than the Franco-German problem exist on the continent and could probably be dealt with in similar fashion. Yet nothing has hitherto been done. If France and Germany could settle their differences and could remove the causes of conflict, why should not countries lying farther to the east have recourse to the same system? To ask the question is surely to answer it. Why not, indeed?

In the past statesmen have been prone to shrink from action until unpleasant facts have thrust themselves on their attention. They have considered it wiser to ignore certain possibilities, though well aware of them. The consequence was that they were handicapped by the haste with which they were, at the last moment, compelled to proceed. The new diplomacy recognizes the need of a methodical examination, region by region, of the problems which are capable of provoking a general conflagration. The principal powers should, it is urged, meet to consider potential quarrels, and should solicit the collaboration of the interested governments, especially those which were not represented at Locarno.

There is a sense in which doctrinaires might assert that the system of Locarno is opposed to the system of Geneva. The theory on which Geneva works is that there should be a comprehensive if not universal agreement, and a general insurance against war. That is an excellent aim, but it surely does not preclude the making of regional treaties of friendship and of arbitration. It is wrong to represent Locarno as a rival establishment to Geneva. The one supplements the other, and Locarno, far from weakening Geneva, should strengthen it. The League of Nations is naturally reluctant to take up questions that have not become acute. But it is the business of Locarno (using the appellation not in its geographical but in its diplomatic meaning) to concern itself precisely with the obvious problems of tomorrow. Among these problems is that of the Anschluss—the desire for the attachment of Austria to Germany with whatever it implies of menace to half a dozen nations in Central Europe. Among them is the rivalry between Italy and Jugoslavia over Albania. Other subjects, especially in the Balkans, will occur to all students of international affairs.

Now the idea which has been put forward once more with great weight of argument and of authority is that just as France and Germany entered into a pact at Locarno, so the nations of Central Europe and the Balkans should consult together with a view to eliminating the dissatisfactions that have been created by the treaties of 1919. If they would frankly approach each other and discover where their true interests lie, they might find themselves able to make mutual pledges and concessions. Locarno, in so far as it is merely a regional understanding, is not enough. There should be added to it other regional understandings, until, step by step, the whole continent of Europe is covered and partial accords shall interlock into a comprehensive accord which will guarantee general peace. The sentiment of peace is admirable, but the preparation of peace is no less necessary.

### Growth of Municipal Sports

THE growth of municipally encouraged sports in the United States during the past few years has been one of the most pleasing features of the development of athletics throughout the world. Few persons, however, have any idea of how large this growth has actually been, and the figures which were recently made public by the Park Commissioner of St. Louis, Mo., come as a surprise even to those who have been aware of the fact that the growth has been a large one.

According to this report, the City of St. Louis paid out \$4871 to maintain its municipal baseball grounds, on which no less than 1,930,000 persons saw the games played. There were 1,010,000 spectators at the soccer football games which were played on the city parks, the figures showing that the per capita cost was at the rate of only 1.9 mills, as only \$1961 was needed to maintain the various soccer fields. No less than 123,615 games of golf were played on the municipal links of that city, at a cost of \$38,554, and 207,149 games of lawn tennis were played on the municipal courts.

This is truly a remarkable showing for any city to make, and yet there is no doubt that several of the other large cities of the United States can show fully as large a growth in their municipal sports. Those who are most active in this class of sporting activities are of the opinion that the future is going to see an even larger growth.

One of the interesting phases of municipal athletics is the growing demand for national championships among those who do their playing on public grounds and do not belong to any private clubs. When J. D. Standish became interested in the holding of a public links championship tournament under the auspices of the United States Golf Association, many believed

that it would not become of great importance in the field of championship competition, and yet this year's tournament has found players from almost all parts of the country taking part in the championship tournament on the Ridgewood Club links at Cleveland, O., for the J. D. Standish championship cup, which goes to the individual winner, and the Harding Trophy, which is awarded to the city whose team of four golfers turns in the lowest total score. Not only this, but this present week the fifth annual public park lawn tennis championship tournament of the United States is being played at Forest Park, St. Louis, with entries from all over the United States. As these two municipal competitions grow more and more popular each year, the number of competitors who make use of the various city parks becomes greater and greater, and it would seem probable that it will be only a few years before municipal championships are held in every sport.

### Who Pays Your Taxes?

THE announcement by the National Industrial Conference Board, that of about 100 taxpayers' associations organized or in existence in the United States during the past four years, less than one-third are now functioning, is an interesting comment upon the facts recently published in this newspaper showing a nation-wide increase in state, county and municipal taxation. That associations formed for the special purpose of keeping down tax rates should cease their activities would seem to indicate that there is little or no popular response to the protests of those who seek to stay the rising tide of public extravagance. If all the facts were known, it is probable that the personnel of the inactive associations became discouraged because of the indifference, or unwillingness to co-operate, of those whose interests they were seeking to promote.

One reason for the general attitude of grumbling about high taxes, but doing nothing to keep them down, is the general adoption in recent years of various forms of indirect taxation, under which the levies upon productive industry are so concealed that the average citizen doesn't know how heavy is the tax burden he is carrying. When public revenues were largely raised by taxes on real estate it was a simple matter, for each property owner knew the exact amount of his annual bill. Now, what with corporation and income taxes, taxes on banks and other business enterprises, the tax on gasoline levied in forty-six states, etc., a very large percentage of the population fail to realize that they are paying a considerable part of their income as indirect taxation.

It is often claimed on behalf of these indirect taxes that they are desirable for the reason that they are not felt by the ultimate payer. By thus covering up the real nature and extent of the levy upon the annual production of wealth, governmental extravagance is encouraged, with the result shown in the records of constantly mounting public expenditures. If all the money taken in taxation came from those who pay it in the first instance, there would be vigorous protests that would keep down the standing army of public employees, supported by the ultimate consumer. Those who nominally pay large amounts as taxes, all of which they recoup in the form of higher charges for services, or higher prices of commodities, can hardly be expected effectively to oppose the demands for still greater expenditures.

### Rubber in the Philippines

DISCUSSING, in the Williamstown Conference, the much-debated question of the Philippines and what should be done with them, Prof. Raiston Hayden declared that there was a certain significance in the fact that neither Governor-General Wood nor Col. Carmi Thompson, the special envoy of the Administration to that country, had "even intimated that the control of the native legislature over the land question should be impaired or that their hands should be forced."

The Philippine Islands, it is well known, include vast extents of land fit for the production of rubber. In but few countries is there an equal amount of land available and suitable for this purpose. This fact is known to the world just as it is becoming increasingly apparent that the demand for rubber is rapidly outrunning the supply. But a Philippine statute puts such a limitation upon the ownership of land in large tracts as to make the establishment there of great rubber plantations economically impossible. Interested corporations have had surveys made of the islands for the purpose of determining the advantages they offer for this industry. One company was prepared to make an enormous investment and to establish the industry on such a scale as would give needed employment to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of natives. But the crippling legislation stood in the way and the activities of this American corporation were transferred to Liberia.

Nowadays, when war-time idealism is on every hand giving place to more materialistic views, the question of the right of a backward people to control natural resources necessary to the well-being of civilization is likely to be seriously questioned. The world is not so eager for self-determination as it was when Mr. Wilson invented that engaging phrase. The conviction is becoming general that even backward and primitive peoples have their responsibilities to civilization as well as their claims upon it. They have a right to protection against spoliation and tyranny, but whether they have an equal right wastefully to hold out of cultivation land necessary to the well-being of the world, or selfishly to hold out of production mineral deposits, the working of which would contribute to industrial activity in other lands, is a question which emphatically has two sides.

Professor Hayden thinks that some agreement between the Americans and the Filipinos is the way to approach the question of rubber production in the islands. Unquestionably this is the proper course of procedure, but if the natives adhere to their present uneconomic idea of limiting ownership to tracts too small to be profitably worked, how is an agreement to be reached? Furthermore, if, as is highly probable, they think that their control over these desired tracts of land can be traded for politi-

cal concessions which the United States thinks it unwise to grant, wherein can agreement lie? The problem is not made easier by the fact that the people who actually occupy the lands, and who would be benefited by the establishment thereon of a productive industry, are not the ones with whom the representatives of the United States must seek an agreement.

### Soldier and Statesman

FEW men have combined in a greater degree than Leonard Wood the qualities which are outstanding in the military organizer and director and the constructive civilian leader. His administration of affairs in the Philippines, sometimes under peculiar difficulties, is found to have been a distinguishing achievement which crowns a busy and useful career. It is true that his critics have not always been generous or forbearing. Politically, General Wood was compelled to bear, with what fortitude he could, a disappointment to a cherished ambition. In 1920 his friends believed that the Presidency of the United States was likely to be tendered him at the hands of the Republican Party. It was largely due to the excessive zeal of some of those friends that the honor of a nomination was withheld. He accepted, instead, what many a person of his political prominence would have declined as a difficult and thankless task, the governor-generalship of the Philippines.

Years hence, more clearly than now, the value of General Wood's constructive work in the Philippines will be realized. He carried to those islands the same determination and foresight which marked his service in Cuba following the Spanish-American War. It is true of his work in both places that his service was to the people to whose jurisdiction he was assigned, as generously and unselfishly as to his own Government.

It is by such qualities as those possessed and exemplified by Leonard Wood that the theories of democracy and the newer civilizations are carried beyond forbidding frontiers to become established among those who sometimes resent the intrusion. The standard bearer does not always receive the plaudits of those who casually appraise his effort or carelessly measure its results.

### Bartering Pictures for Clothes

ART, as has long been noticed, is a necessary employment, its product a commodity that many people do not care for at all, that others admire but cannot afford to buy, and that a smaller number can and do purchase. It seems reasonable, therefore, to think that many who lack money to pay for a picture or small piece of sculpture would be glad to obtain it by barter, the necessitous artist exchanging his work of art for garden produce, a party worn or worthless suit of clothes, a new hat, or what not.

This reasonable-seeming idea is, it appears, being tried out in Denmark. The Government provides exhibition space for the artists in certain public buildings. The public is invited to the exhibitions with the understanding that if the visitor fancies any of the exhibits the artist will swap him for something else, not artistic but useful. The result, as reported, is highly successful. Works of art which might otherwise remain indefinitely unsold are now giving pleasure to appreciative owners; and artists who might otherwise lack money for the necessities of life now have the necessities without needing the money. Rent, one imagines, must still be paid in cash, except in the case of an unusually art-loving landlord; but there is nothing in the scheme to prevent the artist from selling for cash as many of his products as he did before the system of barter was introduced. Barter, after all, is rather inconvenient, and most of the art patrons who used to spend money are probably still buying after that method.

There are, of course, those who will argue that purchase by barter detracts from the dignity of art, unsuspecting that artists occasionally "trade" products for something else in other places than Denmark. But it has really the dignity of antiquity—one may believe that this is the way the first artists sold their products—and would here seem to provide an official clearing house for objects of art that would otherwise hopelessly accumulate in the studios, help support the artists, and in no way reduce the cash market or lessen the opportunity of the individual to attain fame and prosperity. If an artist acquires a larger wardrobe than he needs, he can sell the surplus to an old-clothes man, and that will help with the rent.

### Editorial Notes

It sounds like the Prince of Wales, what he said in the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, Ont.:

The crown stands above all distinctions of country, race and party, and serves to mark the unity in which all such differences are transcended.

If some day it should fall to my lot to assume that high responsibility, I trust I may be found worthy of it.

It is little wonder that he has so wonderfully endeared himself to the people in every part of the far-flung Empire.

Young Miss Mary Blythe, who is full owner of the Cook Weekly Courier, published in Cook, Neb., as well as its entire staff from editor to office boy and from printer to business manager, is likely to be heard from in the future. "My ambition," she says, "is to make the influence of my paper always for the best and for the improvement of the community at large."

Extension of the time from thirty to sixty days, and ninety if desired, during which visitors from the United States may stay in Canada is just one of those little amenities that make for the kindly feeling between the two countries. The more, the merrier!

With various prizes, running up into the thousands of dollars being offered for the best architectural design for "hot-dog" stands, it would really seem that the frankfurts sausage has at last been linked with art.

American classics—"Babe" Ruth's Homers.

### The Confession of a Writer

SOME people labor under the strange delusion that because the writer is unrestricted as to how, when, and where he shall perform his literary duties, he is, therefore, free to follow every whim or fancy that may suggest itself at the moment. Some time ago I met a friend on Boston Common; he was on his way to his office, while I was leisurely feeding peanuts to squirrels. I admit that my superficial gesture at the moment did not predicate a thought occupied with weighty matters, but to my friend it represented the antithesis of his own obligations.

With a wistfulness which was reflected in his eyes and tone, he said, "What a privilege is yours! You don't have to work either by clock or schedule. You can begin and stop when you like —" and much more in the same strain. Now this may be all very true, but whether it is an advantage, or not, I leave you to judge after I have recounted an experience which is by no means exceptional.

The Lindbergh flight has appealed to the popular imagination in a manner that almost baffles explanation, even after admitting that there are elements related to both articulate and inarticulate.

To those of us who naturally fly to the pen as soon as we feel something like this coming on, relief is afforded by one grand literary effort. If we are fortunate in our mode of expression and survive the editorial judgment, our reward is, that the inarticulate, on reading what has been printed, may say, "That's exactly how I feel about it!"

It was, therefore, with some such intention, that I was trying to picture the small plane beating its way through wide spaces, piercing cloud and darkness, zooming unerringly toward Paris, while the lone pilot listened intently, but confidently, to the pulsing thing to which he was bound by ties almost human—when, suddenly, my reverie was shattered by a sharp br-r-r-r of the telephone.

The telegraph company was "phoning a wire received from New York, as follows: "Send us three-thousand word article on airplane operating cost, to reach New York Monday morning." The sender was the editor of a New York magazine.

If you can imagine the mental state of a man who is about to write a poem to a tree, being suddenly commanded to measure up the tree for lumber; or, the awful flop of high enthusiasm which would result if a portrait artist, who has just started a picture of his infant daughter, were addressed by his wife in such terms as these, "Charles, dear, I wish you would come and paint the kitchen floor for me," then you will have some notion of how I felt when I received that message.

It was a wonderful July evening, and as I looked out from my study window into the pelagic jade of the sky, something about the night gripped me. Out of the crimson-stained west came an airplane, cleaving the descending dusk and trailing in its wake, shreds of sunset hues; its drone, like that of a homing bee, rose and fell as I waited for it to pass my window. The heat of the day was reluctantly retreating before a cooling breeze.

Over the city little lights began to prick the jade mantle that softly pressed upon us. The drooping of the motor became louder, then a beam of white light shot through the young night, not dark enough yet to obliterate the graceful outline of a large monoplane that glided through the ether like a giant Cyclops bird.

The moon peeped over the horizon as the shadows dissolved into deep blue, in which the lights of the city over which I looked, burned with greater intensity. The deep-throated siren of an outgoing liner in the harbor, just beyond the eastern horizon, spoke to me, again, of the sea—that great paradox which united, while it divided, the continents; the ocean, with which sail and steam had warred, but which was impotent to aid or hinder the traveler who swiftly rides between huge wings and conquers the sea, not by fighting with it, but by flying over it.

But what about airplane operating costs? Forty-eight hours in which to write 3000 words—words without wings! Imagination must give way to mathematics; from the atmosphere of cloud and wave, I must get down to reality.

I returned in the evening, ruddy and reminiscent—but no nearer the completion of the article. Then for three hours I worked hard and with fine determination. A special delivery, by the first mail in the morning, would insure delivery of the article in time. I was making good progress; words came readily, and illustrations suggested themselves promptly, as required. Then from an adjoining room came the sound of voices in friendly argument:—"popular emotion"—"stimulated by hectic journalism" . . .

"I don't agree with you—it's the recognition of fine character; it's the swing-back from all that's petty and cheap—it isn't the man, it's what he stands for—it's the evidence that we have something to give to Lindbergh which we could never give to some other popular idol or star—it means that we have not entirely lost the art of appreciating relative values."

I abandoned my typewriter and metaphorically hurled myself into the verbal fray.

As the clock struck midnight, I was once again immersed in unit costs—methods of stores control—a classification of accounts for an emergency landing field—But why inflict all this on you?

I know some writers who long for the discipline of having to conform to definite hours and schedules—and some of us have found it necessary to submit to self-imposed rules, until such time as our "freedom" is properly controlled.

A. J. P.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME, Rhodes, the largest and most important of the group of islands known as the Dodecanese, which in its Colossus, used to possess one of the "seven wonders of the world," and which since 1912 has been in the hands of the Italian Government, has officially entered the list of attractive resorts for tourists. Situated in an ideal position, close to the coast of Asia Minor, only a day's steamer run from Alexandria, and touched by many of the fast steamers having communication between Italy and Egypt, Rhodes would seem to be bound to become one of the most attractive spots in the Mediterranean Sea. With the exception of archaeologists and art students, few people ventured in the past to visit the historic island, where none of the comforts offered to modern travelers could be found.

Now, however, owing mainly to the efforts of Signor Mario Lago, the Governor of the island, the gap has been filled and a sumptuous hotel, the Grand Hotel of the Roses, has just been completed. The hotel is Moorish in design, and the eastern touch is evident in its sleeping rooms, its arched courtyard and terraces leading down to the sea. Travelers will find there all the comforts which any other hotel in a European city would give them, and, moreover, prices are considerably lower than in many others of a similar standard elsewhere. A few days stay in Rhodes will give the tourist the opportunity of visiting the many treasures of art of the small island, which retains its old picturesque character, in spite of the centuries of neglect it has experienced under Turkish domination.

A measure has lately come into force which will have a notable effect in reducing the cost of living. The Council of Ministers, in its last session, took up the question of house rents in relation to the revaluation of the lira, and decreed that no further increase is to be made in rents, and that for all houses or apartments of not more than five rooms, certified as fit for habitation prior to 1919, rents must be reduced so as not to exceed four times the pre-war figure. For similar houses, certified habitable after that date, rents are to be reduced by 15 per cent, while rents of those of more than five but not exceeding eight rooms, must be reduced by 10 per cent. All rents for shops, offices and other buildings not used as residences are to be reduced by a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 20 per cent; the maximum reduction will be applied to shops and other localities for the sale of food. The reductions apply to sub-tenants, and co-tenants, as well as to the main tenant, and to furnished as well as unfurnished apartments.

Campione, a small village on the Italo-Swiss frontier, has for some years been the cause of some concern to the Italian authorities. Covering an area of about two square miles and with a population which does not exceed 500 inhabitants, Campione is in a very curious situation. The village rises at the foot of Mount Generoso, on the lake of Lugano, and as the fourteenth century frescoes which adorn its small church still testify, it once belonged to the monks of Milan. Owing perhaps to this fact, when the border line between Italy and Switzerland was drawn, Campione was inclosed within Italian territory, although it remained entirely surrounded by Swiss territory, and its only direct communication with Italy is by the lake and by a few dangerous and unused paths over the mountain. In spite, however, of its union to Italy, Campione has always remained subject to the Swiss customs